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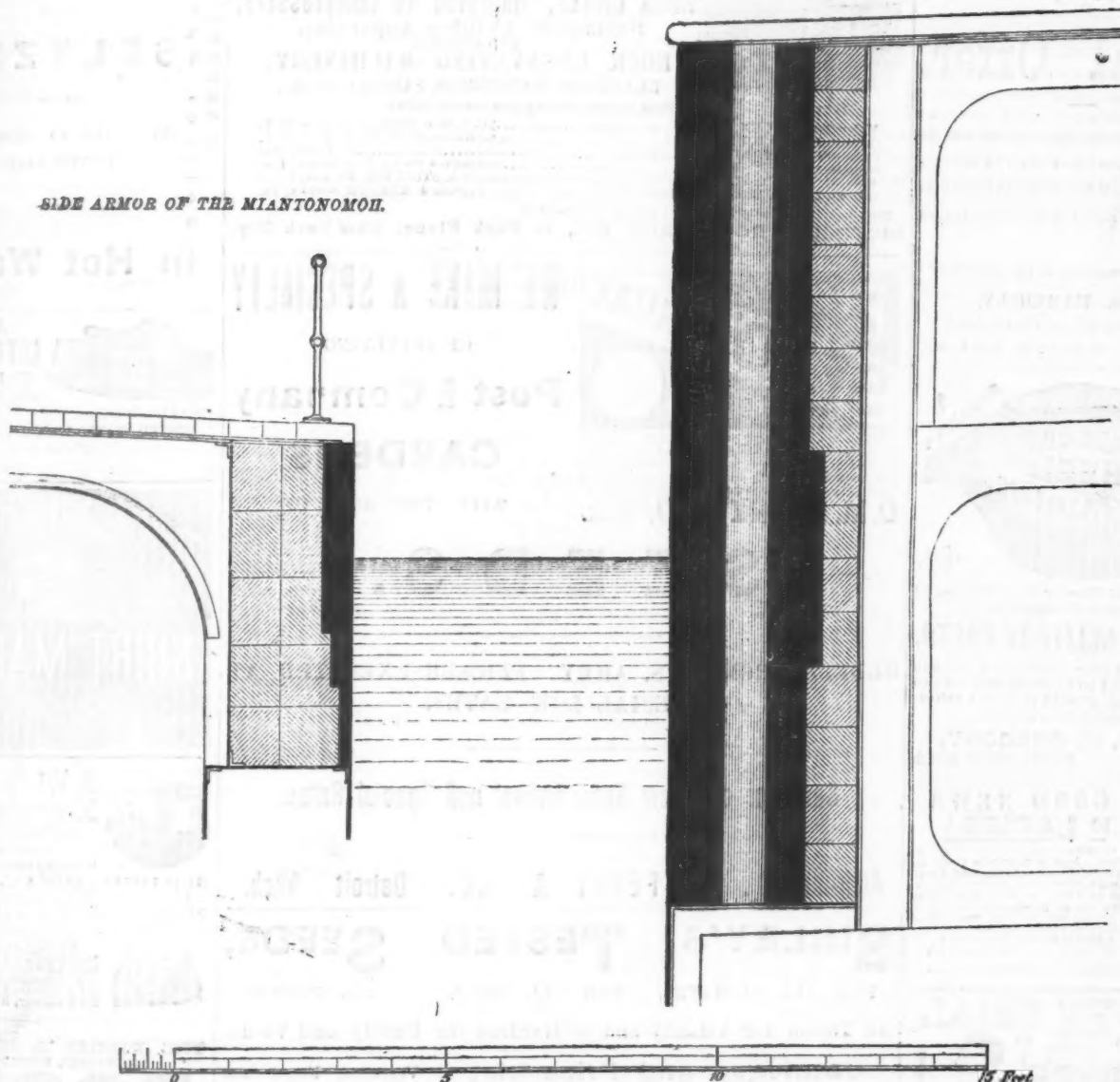
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1884.

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SIDE ARMOR OF THE INFLEXIBLE.

SIDE ARMOR OF THE MANTONOMO.



THE MANTONOMO AND THE INFLEXIBLE.

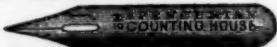
The accompanying illustration represents transverse sections of the side armor of the *Miantonomoh* and the *Inflexible*, drawn to the same scale. The thickness of the armor of the former consists of a single plate seven inches thick, the latter consisting of two plates together 24 inches thick.

Sir Thomas Brassey, in his great work, "The British Navy," furnishes elaborate tables showing the penetrating power of the guns of the Royal Navy. Referring to these tables it will be seen that the 9 ton, 8 inch calibre gun is capable of piercing 7 inch thick wrought armor, and that the moderate calibre of 10 inch and 18 ton weight penetrates 12 inch thick armor; while the 16 inch calibre 80 ton gun of the *Inflexible*, pierces armor plates of 22 inch thickness. The 7 inch armor of the *Miantonomoh* is therefore vulnerable to all classes of British iron clads, the majority of whose guns will put their projectiles clean through both sides of such turret vessels. In the face of this fact, the Navy Department earnestly recommends their completion "as they will provide floating harbor defences

sufficient for present purposes, and may justify us in further postponing the construction of any such expensive broadside armored ships as have so heavily burdened the treasuries of other nations." The sum asked for the said completion is, in round numbers, \$3,598,000, which, if granted by Congress, will be worse than wasted, as the only result will be to lull the nation into false security. It is indisputable that a couple of first class iron clads can send the whole fleet of the overrated "harbor defence monitors" to the bottom. Congress instead of adopting the "earnest" recommendation of the Navy Department should forthwith order the unfinished "Monitors" to be disposed of, and suitable harbor defence vessels built for the three and three quarter millions saved.

The cost of the *Miantonomoh* thus far is given as \$1,219,784.26; original cost of the vessel, \$1,190,352.84; repairs, \$28,931.42. She is now lying at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where the building of her turret frames and alteration to the hull, will be proceeded with in a short time. Proposals for her steel plates have been advertised for, and the plans and specifications for the work have been completed in detail by the Naval Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate on Monday a report from the Chief of Ordnance containing the information called for by the Senate resolution of Feb. 14, with reference to the number, weight, calibre, and value of all cast-iron cannon on hand, condemned or unfit for use, and not heretofore disposed of. According to his report, there are at arsenals 123 guns, weighing 591,065 pounds, and at forts 519 guns, weighing 4,244,301 pounds. The value of the cast iron guns will average about three fourths of a cent per pound. Under specific laws donating cannon, there are 104 cast iron guns yet to be delivered. The Chief of Ordnance states that 515 of the 643 guns on hand are so cumbersome and unwieldy that the cost of their handling and transportation would prevent their acceptance by the parties to whom they have been or may be donated; and it is doubtful if they are not too heavy for the purpose of ornamentation of cemeteries, etc. Judging from the kind of guns thus far required by the organizations applying for them, it may be stated that the supply of guns for such purposes is practically exhausted.

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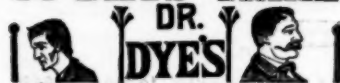
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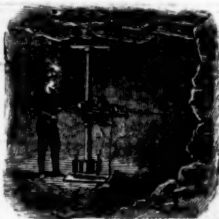
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SNOBBERY AT WEST POINT.

The discussion on the Military Academy appropriation bill in the House on Thursday of last week, gave some of the Congressmen, whose candidates have not met the requirements of the preliminary examinations at West Point, an opportunity to express their very uncomplimentary opinions of the institution over which General Merritt at present presides. Mr. Belford moved as his amendment to the bill:

That the sum of \$200,000 be appropriated for the purpose of conducting a school at West Point, N. Y., wherein cadets nominated by the President, Senators, and Members of Congress may be fitted for entrance to the Military Academy located at that point, and each cadet nominated by those authorized to make the nominations shall be entitled to receive two years' schooling before his claims to admission in the Military Academy are passed upon.

The amendment was ruled out on a point of order, but Mr. Belford moved to amend by striking out the last word, to give him a chance to say that his right to nominate a cadet was now an empty and barren one. Said the honorable gentleman:

I may select from my State the brightest boy in it and have him examined by the president of our State University, by college professors, by gentlemen thoroughly cultivated in all the graces of literature; I may send him to that institution; and while his mind may be as bright as a burnished diamond, these gentlemen at West Point declare to me that unless he answers properly some question in grammar he will be rejected. What in the name of God has grammar to do with fighting a battle? (Laughter.) What has grammar to do with fighting a battle?

I tried to get into the war in 1861. I went and was examined; but on account of some little physical disability, an infirmity which it is not necessary for me to mention (laughter), I was ruled out. I have travelled over the Rocky Mountains twenty-five miles a day on foot; I shot a deer last fall running with the speed of a locomotive train; but these gentlemen told me that I could not see well enough to shoot down an enemy of my country. (Laughter.)

I think it is about time that this House of Representatives should inspect this institution and withdraw from its professors the power to exclude from it a student recommended for admission by intelligent educational professors of my State or others. I hope this appropriation bill will be defeated and that money will be withheld, for a while at least, from this institution, until we teach those snobs that we have a right to nominate a student when he is indorsed by the intelligent men of our districts or States, and that until they recognize this right we will withhold from them the money that furnishes them their bread and their wine.

The gentlemen who have control of this Military Academy are always courteous to this representative body of the nation when they want to have additional pay or increase of rank. That is the only time they are humble and obliging, although they are national paupers fed out of the money in our coffers. (Laughter.)

Now, sir, according to the rules established at West Point, there is not a member of this House who can pass an examination to secure admission into that academy.

A member.—Let the gentleman speak for himself. Mr. Belford.—I am quite as well educated as any gentleman on this floor. (Laughter and applause.) I repeat, Mr. Chairman, there is not a member of this House who can answer the questions propounded to him by the professors of the Military Academy at West Point, any more than he can answer the questions propounded by the cranks of the Civil Service Reform Commission (laughter and applause)—the men who are running that institution now as a kind of governmental monopoly wherever they can, so they can get their own friends into office and turn everybody else out. (Laughter and applause.) And you Democrats ought to have a professor detailed from this academy at West Point to educate you as to the practicability of enjoying Government office if you should happen to come into power next year. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. McAdoo also made an adu about snobbery. His soul was troubled by the fear lest there might be some truth in the remarks recently made by the illustrious gentleman from New York (Mr. Cox) when he said that this institution has degenerated into a hot-bed of snobbery, instead of being democratic, democratic-republican, republican, in keeping with the character and traditions of our people. As I understand it, he said, "the real fact is that this Board of Visitors go there and indulge in a fancy ball; and this ball, if a good ball, is no doubt a very wholesome recreation; but unfortunately it, too, has degenerated into a vicious, social system and become a matrimonial market to which aspiring mothers bring their giddy daughters and palm them off on these unfortunate young men, handicapping them for life and destroying their usefulness not only to themselves but to their country. (Laughter.)"

Mr. Joseph D. Taylor did not understand this talk about snobbery. For more than twenty-five years his district had been represented at the Military Academy, and not one of them had been rejected, and hence no complaint was made on that account. "During all these years the places at West Point, and more lately at Annapolis, have been filled from our district by young men who were educated in the common schools, and who had enjoyed very few opportunities indeed for obtaining an education. Not a single one of them ever saw the inside of an academy or of a college. They

came from the common schools, and in some cases were never even graduates of those schools. Most of them have been poor young men, young men who had no start in the world; young men whose parents were poor, who had no property, no means with which they could be educated. I never yet before heard this complaint," he said. "I have not any sympathy for such talk; I do not believe it. I do know, Mr. Chairman, that young men who leave West Point have a little of the same feeling that young men have who graduate from other collegiate institutions of the country, but this soon wears off; it will not last; and the same objection will apply with equal force to the graduates of Yale and Harvard, and from a hundred other colleges, which now lies against this West Point Military Academy. For one, sir, I do not believe the objection is well taken."

Mr. McMillan wanted to amend the bill so as to provide that any student found guilty of hazing should be expelled from the Academy, and not be eligible to re-appointment under any circumstances. "I do not know," he said, "how true the statement is, but it has come to me, and I believe it to be true, that the practice is tolerated of allowing those who have been there for years to require of the timid and, in many cases, defenceless students who come there for the first time the ignoble service of blacking their boots. Every indignity that dispirits, every indignity that would take away that American manhood which is the boast of the American soldier, is tolerated there. While occasionally students are tried for it, yet almost as frequently the rules are relaxed, and those same students are permitted to be readmitted."

Mr. Keifer denied that anything like hazing had occurred at West Point of late, and read from the superintendent's last annual report to show the severity with which the offence was treated by the Academy authorities. The amendment being ruled out of order Mr. Davis, of Illinois, moved an amendment *pro forma* to enable him to say that a young man from his district who had refused to testify against a comrade last summer was summarily dismissed from the Academy. Said the honorable gentleman: "The young man who committed the hazing, the boy who pushed his fellow cadet into the ditch, will graduate in June. My young man, as bright as any in that institution, was dismissed—dismissed for no reason in the world, as shown by the evidence, as shown by a petition signed by every member of his class, except that he would not tell on a comrade. I say, therefore, Mr. Chairman, these summary dismissals by the Superintendent, approved by the Secretary of War, are not the proper method of dealing with young men after they have passed their third year. Young men that are 21 years of age, simply because they follow the rule which has been followed by the students almost from time immemorial and failed to tell on their comrades, are dismissed summarily from the institution, and the young man who has committed the act graduates and becomes one of the honored officers of the Army."

Mr. Beach declared that the charges against the Military Academy were the result of personal grievances and that the fixed regulations of the Academy now provide that a cadet dismissed shall be ineligible for reappointment.

An attempt was made to cut down some of the appropriations for salaries, but it was shown that the bill simply carried out the provisions of the statutes and the attempt moved the friends of the Academy to say a good word for it. Mr. Warner was one of those who thought the professors' pay excessive, and he took the opportunity to say: "Again, the cost of our Military Academy is excessive—greater I believe than that of any military school maintained by any other government. I find that we are appropriating by this bill for the support of this institution something over \$306,000—about \$1,100 for each cadet. This is what it costs the Government annually to educate each of these young men. This is an example of Government school keeping. The number of professors and instructors of all grades amounts to about one for every five cadets. Now it seems to me it would be wise, while maintaining the high standard of West Point education, to reduce the number of cadets, so that the proportion of Army officers to enlisted men will not be so excessive. I find that this matter has been referred to by observers in other countries. Sir (sic?) Archibald Forbes, in an article published in the *North American Review* a year or two ago, alludes to this condition of our Army, and

likens it to a tadpole in that it had a very large head and little else."

Mr. Calkins said that he believed the true policy was to educate as many young men at the Academy as possible, and let them go into private life, if they will. Mr. Warren, of Ohio, in reply, said: "The Military Academy at West Point, for the field it covers, is the most costly school in the world—a school at which it costs more to educate a student in the same branches than at any other school in this or any other country. To the extent that cadets who are admitted to that school resign, as many do within two or three years, it amounts to a free education to those who are appointed there. Every cadet who graduates at West Point understands that he is commissioned for the rest of his life to ride through the world upon the backs of other people; first in the Army, whether in service or idle, and then at a certain age upon the retired-list. This multiplying of officers, this increase of the official staff of our Army in such excess of the needs of the Service, is an expense that ought to be cut down, for certainly the country gets no adequate return for the expenditure."

The economical Mr. Holman, who held to the same opinion as to the excessive cost of West Point education, said:

While in the great literary institutions of this country the highest salary paid is \$4,000, which is in Harvard, the lowest is \$1,700, which is in Bowdoin College. The average compensation paid to the professors in the nine great literary institutions of the country is \$2,694. This embraces Harvard, Yale, La Fayette, Princeton, Bowdoin, Brown University, Cornell, University of California, and the University of Michigan.

As I understand the matter, independently of this longevity feature of some eight or nine thousand dollars, the lowest amount paid to these professors at West Point is \$3,600, and the highest \$4,500 and residences. I think, therefore, even without this longevity pay, the compensation paid to these West Point professors is ample.

Besides that, I wish to call the attention of the committee to another fact. I ask what institution of learning in this country shows such extravagance in the number of its professors, the number of students considered? In this institution we display the same tendency toward extravagance in Government departing from the old-time economy that is shown everywhere else; and we could at least without any possible injury to the public service approximate in some degree in the volume of our expenditure to the expenses incurred in other corresponding institutions in the country. The results of this institution do not begin to compare in magnitude and in importance and educational power with the other great educational institutions of the country.

I think you create a sentiment of unrest and discontent when by the acts of your Government you place a few men capable of teaching, on a far higher plane of compensation than that which is obtained by accomplished scholars at the head of the other great institutions of the country. And I must say to gentlemen we are not acting the part of public benefactors when we present a motive for that unrest, that discontent, that sentiment of injustice which must prevail in your great private institutions of learning when you maintain an institution where the compensation for scholarly attainments is so far above that which is paid in the other great educational institutions of the country.

This institution at West Point is maintained simply from the necessity of the case. It is at best but a precautionary measure—a precedent precaution—a point around which the Nation may rally in its hour of adversity. The other institutions, colleges, universities, and, more important and grander than all, the great university of the nation, your systems of common schools lift up the whole body of our people in their general advancement to a higher plane of social as well as political life.

In paying these West Point professors enormously higher salaries than are paid to professors in our great institutions of learning which rest upon public faith and public affection, which rest upon the arts of peace, we are making larger payments for the encouragement of war which destroys than for peace which elevates humanity; and this does not become the American Congress, for the office of a republic is not the elevation of the few but the ennobling of all by the blessings and arts of peace.

Mr. Ellis made a vigorous protest against this "two-bit" economy. By their services, he said, "these men of West Point have far more than repaid you for the moneys that have been expended upon that institution." Mr. Dorsheimer, of New York, said, near the close of the debate:

There is no institution of learning in the United States of collegiate grade which requires so little in the mental qualifications and attainments of candidates as does West Point. The mathematical requirement at Yale represents, in my judgment, a full year of additional study when compared with the mathematical requirement at West Point; and the mathematical requirement at Harvard, I think every person who makes the examination will admit, would represent two years of additional study in comparison with the mathematical requirement at West Point.

But let me say to gentlemen on this floor that there is a way in which any man dissatisfied with the result of an examination can have perfect satisfaction. Let him send for the examination papers. They are all preserved there, and any member of the House who thinks his candidate has not had fair treatment may send for the examination papers and see how well or how poorly the candidate did.

I have an instance in my mind which came to my own knowledge a few days ago of a complaint being made to the distinguished officer now at the head of the naval school. It was stated to him, "Why, this youth who was sent up for examination was one of the cleverest of the young men of our community." Admiral Worden replied, "I will send for the examination papers." And when the examination papers were presented and this gentleman saw what sort of an examination his own son had passed he was obliged to say that

he was content with the decision of the examining board of the school.

Besides, let it be known that none of these examinations are oral. Boys are not brought up before a stern professor and frightened out of their wits. The examinations are deliberately conducted. The boy is at his desk and he makes his answers on paper. But no boy is rejected at West Point or at the Naval Academy without having an additional opportunity. His attention is called to his deficiencies, and before he is sent back to his home he has a second examination.

There have been observations made on this floor still more offensive. It has been said that snobbery rules at West Point. I am sorry that such an observation should have been made by my colleague; and if he were here I should advise him when he next makes that observation to do it to the face of the men whom he insults, and not under the protection of this House.

Snobbery at West Point! There can be no one here sufficiently acquainted with the facts who will not bear me out in my statement that the life at West Point is simply such as befits the discipline of a school where soldiers are taught the profession of arms.

The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Holman) made a comparison between the results achieved by the education at West Point and the results achieved at our older and larger institutions of learning. I say to my distinguished friend that West Point has no occasion to fear that comparison. She has furnished her full contribution to the literature of the country, and more than her full contribution to the science of the country. She has not only furnished officers in war, but in all the mechanical arts and in all the splendid achievements made in peace in this country, in the construction of railways and the other great public works of this generation, West Point has done more than her full share. If we come to public office, there are at least four men members of this House, to my own knowledge, who graduated from West Point. And in all the departments of civil life, when one considers how many of them remain bound to a profession which prohibits them from entering civil life, it is remarkable what a large proportion of them have won success in every peaceful avocation.

Although it may be that, young member as I am, I might better have left the discussion of such a subject as this to those more experienced in the business of Congress, still I have risen to enter my protest against this kind of criticism, and to bear my testimony to the manner in which both in peace as well as in war the graduates of the institution at West Point have shown that they deserve well of the country which has given them their education.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR C. W. Foster, U. S. A., left Baltimore on Tuesday of this week for a few days' sojourn at Old Point Comfort.

COL. D. C. Houston, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., projects a six months' tour abroad.

SURGEON J. B. Brown and J. S. Billings, U. S. A., have been selected to attend the International Health Exhibition at London in May next, and the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen in August next.

LIEUT. H. Bomeyn, 5th U. S. Infantry, left Tecumseh, Mich., this week, for his post at Fort Keogh, M. T.

THE New York Tribune says: "A report that Gen. Fremont was in exceedingly poor health and suffering severely at his home in New Brighton was grossly exaggerated. He contracted a slight cold in the misty, damp, chilly weather that prevailed recently, which settled into an attack of influenza that kept him at home for three days. Then he resumed again his usual custom of going daily to his Broadway office. The same intrepid spirit that made him famous years ago seems to exist yet. His love of humor, cheery converse and good story-telling which made him so companionable decades ago is as great as ever. More delightful companions than the General and his wife it would be difficult to find. When the General was a Presidential candidate his headquarters were in the old Simonsen mansion, at Clifton.

THERE is an old man in Clay County, N. C., who has borne through 92 years the burden of the name of Alexander Gumberton Ruffleton Scuffleton Oberda Whittleston Southen-hall Benjamin Franklin Squires.

CHAPLAIN G. G. Mullins, U. S. A., officiated at the marriage at St. Louis, Feb. 14, of Mr. F. W. Imalopen of that city to Miss Hynson. Chaplain Mullins will doubtless be glad to read in the *Leavenworth Times* that "Senator Logan has embodied in his Army bill a provision for one thousand five hundred overseers of schools who are to have rank, pay and allowances of commissary sergeant."

A CORRESPONDENT, referring to the recent statement from Leavenworth that the "brave Keogh lies buried at the Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery," writes: "This is an error. Capt. Keogh was buried at Fort Hill Cemetery in the same lot with Gen. Upton, and a fine monument marks his resting place."

COL. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., left Fort McHenry, Md., early in the week for Manchester, N. H., to act as instructor at the meetings of the commissioned officers of the New Hampshire N. G., on Feb. 26, 27, 28, and 29. He was received with much hospitality, and at the close of his professional labors was warmly thanked for the pains taken and for the courtesy exhibited in carrying out his orders from the Headquarters of the Army.

WE are glad to learn that Chief Engineer R. M. Bartleman, U. S. N., of League Island, Pa., is in good health and attending to his duties daily, notwithstanding the fact that the *Sunday Mercury* recently announced that he was "confined to his room by sickness."

GEN. Q. A. Gillmore, U. S. A., reached his fifty-ninth birthday on Thursday, Feb. 28th.

J. D. BUSHMAN, late clerk to Paymaster D. P. Wight, U. S. N., died recently at Petropolis, near Rio Janeiro. He went there from New York in 1880.

PATRA. G. E. Glenn, U. S. A., much to the regret of his friends in Cincinnati, will leave there next month to report to Gen. Crook at Whipple Barracks for duty.

MONROE Conway, who has recently been visiting Arabi at Colombo, Ceylon, says: "I left Arabi with the conviction that he is a very able man, a genuine patriot, the real representative of a people, but also with my first suspicion that religious enthusiasm, not to say fanaticism, may have had more to do with his agitation in Egypt than his English sympathizers have supposed." In another interview which is reported, Arabi was asked if he thought that, after all, there might be more power in the Prophet than the Egyptians believed, and that the Sudan might be eventually lost. Arabi, treating the question as involving an historical inaccuracy, affirmed that the Sudan was already lost, and that without external aid, which would have to become permanent, it was not possible for Egypt to recover the province. He spoke in the most positive manner, and apparently with a nice sense of the disparity existing between the trained bands of official Egypt and the warlike tribes that fight under the standard of the Mahdi. Of the Mahdi himself he spoke with the warmth of personal knowledge, and he was careful to enumerate his Army at 150,000.

THE American Col. Olcott has failed in an attempt to cure the Maharajah of Kashmir by mesmerism. He mesmerized His Highness for seven successive days, and persuaded him to drink mesmerized water for as many days, but the only result is said to have been to make His Highness feel much weaker and more depressed. Col. Olcott now says that want of faith prevented the cure. The colonel, however, did not leave unrewarded, and was besides munificently entertained by the Maharajah the whole time he and his staff, consisting of ten or twelve people, were at Jummoo.

SECRETARY Chandler denied all attempts to interview him on political topics when in New York, on Thursday, on the ground that he was here to attend a funeral. He paid a visit to the *Bear* on Thursday, and said to a *Tribune* reporter that, though he was not supposed or expected to know anything about a ship, the reports of the Government inspectors and officers who accompanied him on the visit, justified the conditional purchase of the vessel. Mr. John Roach and a number of naval officers dined with the Secretary at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday evening.

A TEXAS correspondent, visiting Punta Rassa, Fla.,—about 100 miles northwest of Cape Sable—writes: "The most conspicuous building at Punta Rassa is the telegraph station, which was built by Gen. Hancock as a headquarters. There are only two other houses, one a store, the other a signal station, the latter serving the requirements of the Coast Survey. A little schooner can be seen inside of the islands shows that the Coast Survey is at work in this neighborhood."

SURGEON S. M. Horton, U. S. A., has been visiting friends at Fort Leavenworth, and has gone from there to Fort Hays, Kas., to take charge of the Medical Department there.

LIEUT. Geo. Bell, 3d U. S. Infantry, visited his father, General Geo. Bell, U. S. A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., a few days ago on his way back to Fort Shaw, M. T., from leave of absence.

OF Lieutenant Colwell, U. S. N., who has been designated to take part in the Greely Relief Expedition, now being fitted out, the report of the *Proteus* Court of Inquiry says: "It is considered by the Court to have been extremely fortunate for the expeditionary force that the one officer sent with it, and who commanded, was so ably assisted and supported by the services of Lieutenant J. C. Colwell, United States Navy, who volunteered for a duty so much more severe and perilous than that to which he had been regularly assigned on board a naval vessel, and who brought to the duty he assumed so much capacity, courage and special knowledge."

THE Nashville American publishes the following extract from a letter from a cadet at West Point to a friend in that city:

"Many thanks to you, old boy, for remembering me on my twenty-first birthday. It—the birthday, I mean—was celebrated *comme il faut* by the class of '86. They found it out in camp. When we got back from supper the senior Captain, after we wheeled into line, before breaking ranks, published a message, and wound up with: 'Mr. S— will hold a reception at the boiler house immediately after breaking ranks.' Well, when we broke ranks four yearlings laid hold of me, and the rest of the class escorted us to the boiler-house, where they made a battering ram of me against a lamp-post. I was bumped 21 times and a few extra thrown in for good measure. Then the whole mob surrounded me and shampooed me. I had about a dozen hands rubbing my head like a negro polishing a front door-knob. I could not get through the crowd it was so thick, and they didn't stop till they all got tired. All this time the area rang with yells and cheers and 'Sam Slay!'"

CAPT. B. H. Rogers, 13th U. S. Infantry, was expected at Fort Stanton, N. M., from the East the latter part of this week.

CAPT. J. R. Brinckle, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week from a brief vacation.

LIEUT. E. H. Plummer, 10th Infantry, of Fort Meckinac, Mich., was to leave there the latter part of this or early next week, to be absent on leave until the end of May.

THE banquet and reception to Lieut. Harber, U. S. N., at his native town, Youngstown, O., on Thursday evening of this week, was attended by a large company of distinguished guests, and was a most interesting occasion.

LIEUT. B. P. P. Wainwright, 1st U. S. Cavalry, recently arrived from Europe, having spent part of his leave of absence in England, France, and Italy. He expects to remain in New York until March 18, when he will leave for his post at Fort Bidwell, Cal., to resume duty on April 1, when his leave expires.

LIEUT. A. L. Mills, 1st Cavalry, has completed a temporary tour at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will join his troop at Fort Colmar d'Alene, Idaho, at an early date.

DR. W. S. McNairy, of the Navy Department, is spending his month's vacation in New Orleans.

QUARTERMASTER G. T. T. Patterson, 14th Infantry, now on leave, will rejoin at Fort Sidney, Nebraska, about the middle of March.

LIEUT. H. A. Springett, 4th Artillery, was expected to leave Fort Adams, R. I., the latter part of this week, on a month's vacation.

LIEUT. Rhodes, of the Revenue Marine, was in New Haven, Conn., this week, but modestly declined a public reception tendered him.

A PORTRAIT of the late Col. G. K. Warren, U. S. A., was presented to the 5th New York Volunteers (Duryea's Zouaves), at Irving Hall, New York, on Monday evening. Gen. Locke, adjutant general of the 5th Corps, made the presentation.

LIEUT. W. H. Emory, U. S. N., left Washington this week to superintend the fitting out of the steamer *Bear*, which he is to command on the Greely Relief Expedition.

COL. Thomas Worthington is seriously ill from sunstroke.

THE President's reception, on Tuesday evening, to the officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, and the ladies of their families, was largely attended. The officers were in "special full dress."

MRS. Annie E. Hawes, the divorced wife of W. H. Tiffany, formerly a lieutenant of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, who resigned in 1876, appeared before Justice Walsh, in New York, on Monday, and charged her present husband, N. L. E. Hawes, with bigamy.

GEN. T. L. Crittenden, U. S. A., attended the dinner of the Maryland State Society of the Cincinnati, at Baltimore, on the evening of Washington's birthday.

GEN. S. W. Crawford, U. S. A., registered at the West End Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

COL. Guido Igles delivered his lecture, "Life Among the Apaches," in the German language, at St. Paul, last week, for the benefit of the German residents of that city.

LIEUT. D. R. Burnham, 15th U. S. Infantry, left New York City, last Monday evening, to join his company at Fort Randall, Dakota.

LIEUT. W. H. W. James, 24th U. S. Infantry, registered at the Paxton, Omaha, a few days ago, on his way to San Francisco.

CHAPLAIN Frank Thompson, U. S. Navy, arrived in Norfolk, Va., February 21.

AMONG those present at the opening of the new armory of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, at Broad and Calverly streets, Philadelphia, on the evening of Washington's birthday, were Messrs. William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.; Capt. S. T. Hamilton, 2d Cavalry; Capt. O. L. Michaelis, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.; Lieut. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cavalry; Lieut. F. E. Hobbs, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.; Col. M. I. Ludington, U. S. A.; Commodore Simpson, U. S. N.; Commander Arthur McGilnsey, U. S. N., and many others.

THE annual meeting of the Washington Monument Society was held at Washington, February 22, at the residence of Gen. W. McK. Dunn, U. S. A. A committee was appointed to arrange for a proper celebration of the completion of the monument, expected to take place in December next. After the business meeting Gen. Dunn entertained the members of the society and several invited guests at luncheon.

THE trial of Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th Infantry, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona, has been completed, and the proceedings lodged with Gen. Crook for revision.

GEN. Sherman was present at the presentation, on Washington's birthday, of a new banner to Gen. Lyon Post, G. A. R., of Saint Louis, and made a pithy address, concluding: "And finally, as the agent of the fair ladies whose nimble fingers have so gracefully prepared this flag, I commit it to the strong hands of the honored Commander of Gen. Lyon Post, No. 2, Dist. of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic, with absolute faith that it will be duly honored and protected; that it will go down another century, not a star obliterated, not a stripe dimmed, and that it will continue for the future, as it has in the past, to be the emblem of liberty and law, of charity and good will to man on earth."

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: "A vacancy will soon exist in the Army in the grade of brigadier-general, and we are informed that among those prominently mentioned for promotion to fill the vacancy the name of Col. A. G. Brackett, of the 3d Regiment of Cavalry, the present commander of Jefferson Barracks, will be brought forward."

THE Vancouver Independent of February 14, says:

Major G. G. Hunt, 1st Cav., has returned to Fort Boise.... Gen. G. G. Smith, of the Q. M. D., was in the city this week.... O. D. Greene returned on Tuesday from San Francisco, where he went on a flying trip.... A burning chimney at Col. Moore's quarters caused an alarm of fire at the garrison on Monday evening. Dr. Towne and Lt. Goethals gave a party at their quarters Tuesday evening, which was largely attended by the officers of the post and their families.... Capt. J. A. Haugher, 21st Inf., who has been confined to his bed for some days, is on the road to speedy restoration to his usual good health.... Gen. N. J. Miles, U. S. A., and Mrs. Miles, entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison at their quarters on Friday evening. A good portion of the General's spacious quarters was given up to dancing, the music of which was furnished by the orchestra of the 1st Infantry band. After supper the German was danced, led by Lt. Kornan and Miss Katie Greene. The entertainment was pronounced a very enjoyable one by all who participated.

MAJOR A. S. Nicholson, U. S. Marine Corps, inspected the marines on board the *Galea*, at Hampton Roads, on February 21st.

LIEUTS. J. A. Leyden and S. W. Miller, U. S. A., were guests at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

The death of Capt. Bates, 1st Infantry, will now give Lt. Scott, of that regiment, his captaincy after a total service of close on to seventeen years.

LIEUT. T. R. Adams, 6th U. S. Art., left New York early in the week to be absent attending to private affairs until the end of March.

CAPT. R. G. Howell, 2d U. S. Art., and Mrs. Howell rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., this week, from their brief wedding trip to Kentucky.

CAPT. M. G. Foote, 9th U. S. Inf., of Fort D. A. Russell, will spend the summer abroad, leaving the United States some time in May.

CAPT. J. G. Ramsay, 2d U. S. Art., has taken command of Fort McHenry, Md., during the absence of Col. Langdon in New Hampshire.

GEN. Daniel McClure, U. S. A., has concluded to remain a few weeks longer in Louisville, and will rejoin at Governor's Island about the 1st of April.

COL. C. O. Gilbert, 17th U. S. Inf., celebrated his 62d birthday on Saturday of this week, March 1.

PATMASTER W. H. Smyth, U. S. A., arrived in Savannah from Arizona on Saturday last, and was busy this week getting his office into shape for business.

LIEUT. S. J. Mulhall, 14th U. S. Infantry, on leave from the Uncompahgre, Col., is spending a portion of it at Fall's Church, Va.

COL. G. V. Henry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Henry, of Fort Sill, spent the week in New Orleans enjoying the Mardi Gras festivities. The Colonel goes next to Washington to attend the session of the Board of Cavalry Equipments, of which he is a member, and which organized on Saturday of this week.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. H. Patzki, U. S. A., now at Weldon, Penn., will shortly go abroad for the benefit of his health, having recently received a year's extension of leave for that purpose.

PATMASTER J. A. Brodhead, U. S. Army, visited old friends at Leavenworth, a few days ago, on his way to Tucson, Arizona, to establish his office there under recent orders.

MAJOR E. M. Baker, 2d Cav., much to the regret of his friends at Fort Maginnis, Montana, goes to Fort Ouster for a tour of duty there.

The unveiling of the statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee took place at New Orleans, February 23, amid impressive ceremonies.

The Apache *Hockett* says: "Reports here to the effect that Lieut. Eggleston's troop, 10th Cav., will be removed from Pena Colorado to Fort Davis. We regret to hear this news, and hope it will not be carried out, as Lieut. Eggleston has been at this post for some time, and his administration of affairs have been highly satisfactory to our citizens, who desire him to remain at Pena Colorado."

GEN. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., came to New York to attend the De Long funeral ceremonies, registering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

We regret to learn of the death, at Orono, Me., of the daughter of Lieutenant E. W. Howe, 17th U. S. Infantry, a child of a little over three years of age. Lieutenant Howe is at present on duty at the Maine State College, at Orono.

The lecture given, February 19, by Colonel E. C. Mason, U. S. A., on "The Spirit of Chivalry," before the Y. M. C. A., of Omaha, was a successful affair, and the gallant lecturer was heartily applauded at the conclusion of his address.

LIEUT. E. S. Dudley, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Newport Barracks, Ky., is the author of an interesting paper, "A Reminiscence of Washington and Early's Attack in 1864," recently read before the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion in Cincinnati.

LIEUT. Guy Howard, U. S. A., and bride, are expected at Omaha, from their bridal tour, this or early next week.

LIEUT. R. N. Getty, 22d Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Lewis, Col., from Court-martial service at Fort Leavenworth.

CAPT. Jas. N. Wheelan, 2d U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Ouster, registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, St. Paul, a few days ago.

MAJOR Anson Mills, U. S. A., of Fort Texas, has advertised his stock rancho about eighty miles below El Paso, for lease.

JOHN BOACH kept in early life a small shop in Goerck st., near Jackson, where he repaired boilers and did other work in iron. He was his own workman. He lived with his wife and children in two small rooms on the second floor of a tenement near by.

A SENSATION is reported from St. Denis, the capital of the French Island Reunion, in the Indian Ocean. A duel with swords was fought between an Englishman, one Winter, and Grojean, an officer of the marines. Winter was pierced to the heart and fell dead upon the spot.

By the fall of the old ship *New Orleans*, on the stocks at Backett's Harbor, John Oats was instantly killed, and Ralph Godfrey, M. Jeffreys, and another man named Heemans were seriously injured. The ship was recently sold by the Government to New York parties, and was being dismantled.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C., during the current week: 2d Lieut. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf., 215 A st., N. E., on sick leave; 2d Lieut. James A. Leyden, 4th Inf., Ebbitt House, College duty; 2d Lieut. Samuel A. Miller, 5th Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave; Col. W. B. Loyall, 4th Cav., 818 18th st., under orders from War Dept.; Lieut. Geo. L. Converse, 3d Cav., 2115 Pennsylvania ave., on leave; 2d Lieut. J. B. Alechire, 1st Cav., Arlington Hotel, on leave from Fort Walla Walla, W. T.

A LEARNED Bostonian writes: "Although the Indians did not know how to swear when the white men came, they soon learned to swear, and had sufficient words in their language for the purpose. Eliot, in the Indian Bible, uses the Indian word Osh (my Father) for Creator, etc., and the early missionaries, when addressing the Indian, used Oosh, (your Father.) The Indians soon saw that that was the necessary word for profanity and adopted it. Gosh is in use to some extent now, and perhaps some pious people who say 'gosh' are not aware that it is downright swearing in the Indian language."

At a large banquet, given by the citizens of Omaha, at the Paxton Hotel, last week, to Dr. Geo. L. Miller, on his return from Europe, among the attendants were the following officers: General Dandy, Gen. Hawkins, Col. Stanton, Dr. Summers and Capt. McCauley.

GEN. Howard has gone to Chicago on a brief visit from Omaha.

PASHA Baker has invented an opposition prophet, with whom he is trying to seduce the Soudanese from their devotion to El Mahdi. He is described as having "an odd habit of snorting inwards, perpetually clearing his throat, twitching the nerves of his mouth, twisting his legs beneath him this way or that, and trifling with the toes of his dumpy bare feet."

A LEARNED society in Athens is about to try and fish up specimens of the Greek and Persian fleets sunk at Salamis about 2,000 years ago; but it is feared that it will be found that the teredo has been there before them.

MR. Daniel Carrigan, who has been for many years Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Navy Department, has resigned his position, to take effect March 25. He has been offered a more lucrative position in the West.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. L. Phillips, U. S. A., arrived in New York from Washington, this week, and reported to General Hancock at Governor's Island under his recent orders, and afterwards left for Fort Warren.

COL. F. F. Flint, U. S. A., retired, leaves Highland Park, Ill., in a few days for Tallahassee, Fla., for the benefit of the health of his eldest daughter, and will remain there for several months.

POST NO. 2, G. A. R., of Philadelphia, gave a reception to Mrs. Bonnell, nee Rebecca M. Wright, the "loyal girl of Winchester," who sent the information to Sheridan which precipitated the attack upon Early and the route of his army on the Opequan. General Horatio C. King, of the staff of the Governor of New York, read a concise and graphic account of the Shenandoah Valley Campaign, making many humorous hits, and Col. Bean, of Norristown, Pa., delivered an original poem based on the incidents furnished by Miss Wright. Col. Newhall, formerly of Sheridan's staff, read a recent letter from Sheridan giving a very full account of Miss Wright's devotion to her country. Other exercises completed a very happy evening. The audience, crowding Spring Garden Hall, remained until nearly midnight. Mrs. Bonnell resides at present in Washington City.

COL. Carlin, 4th Infantry, returned to Fort Omaha last week, taking command of the regiment and post.

Mrs. Mason, wife of Lieut. Chas. Mason, 4th Infantry, stationed at Fort Omaha, has gone to her home at Cheyenne from an extended visit.

MR. Springer presented in the House on Monday the petition of J. Madison Cutts, Jr., who resigned his commission as Captain 20th Inf., U. S. Army, in 1868, asking to be placed on the retired list of the Army, with rank proportionate to his services, and to the command he held when wounded. In support of his petition he presents papers from prominent Army officers, who were witnesses of his gallant conduct during the Battle of the Wilderness of Virginia, and at Spottsylvania, where he received severe wounds.

MAJOR C. H. Whipple, U. S. A., of Fort Keogh, registered at the Merchants' Hotel, San Francisco, early in the week.

LIEUT. H. B. Moon, 20th Infantry, is visiting at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on his return to Fort Hays, Kas., from leave.

The officers of the revenue cutter *Samuel Dexter* were entertained by the Commercial Club of Providence, R. I., last Saturday evening, and on Wednesday evening of this week were presented with testimonials from the citizens of Newport, R. I., at the Opera House in that city.

CAPTAIN E. B. Savage and 1st Lieutenant Henry Johnson, 8th Infantry, were welcome guests recently at Fort McDermitt, Nev., while there on Court-martial service.

We regret to learn of the serious illness—pneumonia—of Colonel J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A., Inspector-General on the staff of General Pope at San Francisco.

The concert by the Newport (R. I.) Choral Society at the Casino last Saturday evening was a successful affair. Solos were sung by Mrs. Little, wife of Lieutenant Little, U. S. N., and by Mrs. Bradford, wife of Lieutenant-Commander Royal B. Bradford, executive officer of the *Trenton*.

COMMONORE J. H. Uphur, U. S. N., has tendered graceful thanks to Major-General Hancock and the officers and men of his command, and to the Police Department of New York City, for their service in connection with the reception, obsequies, etc., of the remains of Commander De Long and his comrades.

MR. J. De Letoné, of the Interior Department, the inventor of a gigantic aerial navigation machine, has offered his services to the Greely Relief Expedition.

MAJOR Merritt Barber, Asst. Adjutant-General, U. S. A., who has been on duty in the A. G. O. since his appointment to the Corps, June 29, 1883, goes to Arizona in June, for duty as Adjutant-General on General Crook's staff.

LIEUT. J. A. Buchanan, 14th U. S. Infantry, has taken Captain Lyman's place in Colonel Scott's office at Washington.

COLONEL A. M. Randol, U. S. A., of Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., has been visiting at Prescott, Arizona, under instructions from General Pope.

SURGEON A. C. H. Russell, U. S. N., was a guest at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, this week.

THE "Colt's Ball" at the State House, Annapolis, on Monday evening was a fashionable affair. Among the naval people present were Paymaster James D. Murray and wife, Commander C. L. Huntington and wife, Capt. McLane Tilton and Lieuts. S. H. Gibson and J. M. T. Young, of the Marine Corps; Lieut.-Commander C. M. Thomas, Mrs. Lieut.-Commander J. E. Craig, Mrs. Lieut. Belknap, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, and others.

CAPT. Wm. E. Dove and Dr. C. E. Price, of Fort Niagara, were viewing the winter scenery at Niagara Falls this week, CAPT. S. A. Day, U. S. A., left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week on a short leave.

LIEUT. R. H. Fletcher, 21st U. S. Infantry, who for some time past has been on light duty at San Diego Barracks, Cal., will report to General Pope at San Francisco in a few days for examination by a Retiring Board.

AFTER many years of duty in the western and north-western Departments, Colonel James P. Martin, U. S. A., comes East to New York in May, for duty as Adjutant-General on the staff of the Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service. His friends here will be glad to welcome him.

COLONEL L. L. Livingston, U. S. A., came on to New York from Fort Monroe, Va., the latter part of this week, and will remain for a few days.

CAPT. E. O. Gibson, 10th Infantry, has returned to Fort Porter from New York City, where he appeared before the Retiring Board. He expects soon to be ordered to his home.

THE marriage of Miss Mary Campbell Jones to Mr. Percy Wisner, of N. Y., took place at St. Cornelius's Chapel, Governor's Island, on Monday of this week, in the presence of a large assemblage, military and civil. The Rev. Mr. Goodwin, resident on the Island, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet of New York. The ushers were Mr. Russell Murray, Mr. Charles Wisner, Mr. L. R. Jones, brother of the bride, and Mr. James D. Janeway, a son of Surgeon Janeway, U. S. A. The bridesmaids were Miss Hoffendahl, of Boston; Miss Palmer, of Washington; Miss Wisner, sister of the bridegroom; and Miss Hoffman, of this city. After the ceremony there was a reception at the residence of Col. Jones, on Governor's Island. Among those present at the wedding and reception were Gen. Hancock and staff, Gen. Whipple, McClellan, Graham, Marcy, Perry, and a host of others. Immediately after the reception the wedded couple started on an extended wedding tour.

THE *Pioneer Press* says: "Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler, Fifth U. S. Infantry, is a cousin of Whistler, the artist. The blood runs to the eccentricities of long hair, poetic speeches and razor like thrusts when made to feel criticism."

COLONEL H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., of Fort McHenry, Md., paid a brief visit to New York this week.

MAJOR George W. Shorkley, U. S. A., is stopping at 1214 3rd avenue, New York City, where he expects to remain for some time to come.

A DESPATCH was received from St. Petersburg, early in the week, affording but little hope for the recovery of Minister Hunt. It says that "he spoke for the last time on Sunday, when he expressed regret that he could not die in his own country. His brain is paralyzed and all consciousness gone. He is unable to move. The doctors expect death every moment, though the stupor may last even a week." We elsewhere report his death.

A "TEA BANQUET" was recently given at San Francisco by Col. and Mrs. F. A. Bee, at the Chinese Wing Sun Low restaurant, to Major W. A. Jones, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Mrs. Jones, with a few intimate friends. The affair was conducted in strict accordance with Chinese customs. The guests included Mrs. Seguin Wallace, General and Mrs. J. D. Bingham, U. S. A., Miss Godfrey, Mrs. Pratt, Surgeon John Moore, U. S. A., and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Castle, Mrs. Haddaway, and Mr. Wetherill.

UNDER recent orders of transfer, Lieutenant H. T. Reed, 1st Infantry, goes from Fort Apache, to Fort Lowell, A. T., to take command of Company I, whose Captain, R. G. Armstrong, is in New York on recruiting service.

THE petition to President Arthur, being circulated in Detroit, for the promotion of Colonel O. B. Wilcox, 12th Infantry, to Brigadier General, says: "We ask it for an accomplished soldier, a Christian gentleman, and for one of Michigan's best citizens, who was among the first to offer his services to aid in preserving the Government, of which you are now its honored head. How bravely he fought and suffered for the cause, Bull Run, Antietam, Spottsylvania, the Rapidan, Petersburg, Libby, Charleston, Andersonville and many other places, made historic by the rebellion, will tell."

THE formal separation between Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hohenzollern, and the breaking up of their establishment at the magnificent palace in the Wilhelmstrasse, is a grievous blow to Berlin "society." The Prince intends to live abroad as much as possible, though the Kaiser has peremptorily refused to grant him leave to travel two years in America and India. By the united influence of the Emperor and the Duke of Anhalt, the brother of the Princess, she was induced to abandon her intention of applying for an absolute divorce.

CAPTAIN G. E. BELKNAP, U. S. N., visited New York, this week, looking at the New York Hotel.

The San Francisco Report says that Sergeant Bates and his fourteen year old son, have reached Savannah after 1152 miles of walk and innumerable speeches, and not even a dead cat thrown at him.

LIEUT. W. H. WHEELER, 11th U. S. Infantry, was in New York City this week at the Sturtevant House. He was recently elected a member of the Union Club of New York.

MISS EMILY DEBUSSEY, of Detroit, daughter of General DeRussy, has been visiting at Fort Porter during the past month.

The Lone Star, of Texas, says: "Ex-Lieut. Flipper is in trouble again. He has been arrested at Miopo, in the State of Chihuahua, on the complaint of the Mexican priest of Santa Cruz; and the Lone Star was the innocent cause of his arrest, through the publication of a letter that appeared over his signature, wherein Flipper stated that this priest was living in open adultery, and that he and his 'girl' were received everywhere. Flipper was put in jail, where he remained one night, but is now out on bail, Mr. Chas. Davis and the other El Paso gentlemen for whom he is surveying down near Santa Rosalia having interested themselves in his behalf and secured his temporary release."

GEN. WM. F. ROGERS, member of Congress from the Buffalo District, has appointed George North Haywood, son of Commander G. W. Haywood, as cadet to the Naval Academy. Cadet Haywood is 17 years of age, and is now at the Lehigh University. He graduated last year at Devereux College at Suspension Bridge with high honors, and is considered a very bright and promising young man, one that the city of Buffalo can well be proud of. Gen. Rogers is to be congratulated on his selection.

The San Antonio Express says: "Lieut. J. L. Bullis, the hero of numerous campaigns against the Indians on the Texas border, now stationed at Camp Supply, is in the city renewing his numerous friendships. He has been visiting at Fort Davis looking after his lands in this county, and greeting his many friends in this vicinity."

MISS JOSIE STANLEY, daughter of Gen. Stanley, is visiting friends at Fort Porter and Buffalo.

COMMANDER WILLIAM GIBSON, U. S. N., is now at the Lexington, New York avenue and 15th street, Washington, D. C.

The following officers of the Navy registered in New York on Thursday: Lieut. W. H. Emory, at the Hotel Brunswick; Capt. E. O. Matthews, Chief Engineer A. J. Kierstead, Lieut. Comdr. Jewell, Lieut. Maynard and Lieut. Conden at the New York Hotel, and Commander J. R. Bartlett at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The claims of the following officers for longevity pay were settled during the past week: Eagan, Charles P., Captain and C. S., U. S. A.; Forwood, Wm. H., Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.; English, Wm. L., 1st Lieutenant 7th U. S. Inf.; Taylor, David B., 1st Lieutenant 11th Infantry, U. S. A.; Crittenden, Thomas L., Colonel U. S. A., retired; Tully, Redmond, 1st Lieutenant 25th U. S. Infantry.

REAR ADMIRAL W. G. TEMPLE has asked to be placed on the retired list on the 29th inst., after forty years' service, and his request will no doubt be granted. It is thought that both Rear Admiral Simpson and Commodore Quackenbush will both be retired shortly.

The following named officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Lieut. C. A. Bradbury, Lieut. T. G. Eaton, Lieut. N. R. Usher, Lieut. W. H. Schmetz, Commander Wm. Gibson, and Lieut. C. O. Allibone.

GEN. T. H. RUGER, U. S. A., is at present at Easton, Pa., and will probably remain there until about March 10.

The suspension of the firm of Howes and Co., bankers and brokers, of No. 11 Wall street, was announced on Feb. 28th, by the failure of customers to respond to calls for margins on the day they suspended.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The meeting at the Opera House at Newport on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of presenting testimonials to the officers and crew of the *Samuel Dexter* was a great success. The house was packed in every part and hundreds were unable to gain admission. Upon the platform were ex-Governor Van Zandt, the Hon. James M. Drake, ex-Lieut. Governor Fay, Mayor Franklin, Postmaster Coggeshall, the Rev. Messrs. Emerson, Van Horne, Randolph, and Cozzens, Mr. John G. Weaver, and several officers of the *New Hampshire* and the *Torpedo Station*. In the audience were Col. Best, U. S. A., and many of the officers at Fort Adams in uniform. As Captain Gabrielson and the officers and crew were escorted to the stage by Collector Cozzens, they were greeted with round upon round of applause. Governor Van Zandt delivered an address of congratulation. Mr. Fay, the Rev. Mr. Wendte, and Lucus D. Davis followed. The addresses were interspersed with music by the band. The Mayor presented the engrossed resolutions to Capt. Gabrielson, and when the secretary read each name the audience applauded vigorously. Capt. Gabrielson responded pleasantly and briefly.

The New Haven Chamber of Commerce will shortly consider a matter brought up by Lieutenant Rhodes, with a view to putting the revenue service upon the same beneficial footing as that occupied by the naval service as regards pensions and benefits. Lieut. Rhodes has deposited in bank \$3,000 received by him, and awaits permission from Secretary Folger to divide the money among his shipmates on the *Dexter*. Meanwhile he has purchased new uniforms and blankets for every man on board.

The Senate, on Thursday, passed the resolution asking for a copy of the report of Captain C. L. Hooper upon the second cruise of the *Corwin* in the Arctic Ocean, and its accompanying documents and illustrations.

A HALIFAX despatch reports numerous desertions from the 19th British Regiment, which is under orders for Malta, the men fearing that they will be sent to Egypt for active service.

NEW CRUISERS FOR THE NAVY.

On Tuesday of this week the Senate commenced the discussion of the bill authorizing the construction of additional steel vessels for the Navy, and on Friday the bill was passed substantially as reported by the Naval Committee. It provides for one cruiser of 4,500 tons; one of 3,000 tons; a dispatch-vessel of 1,500 tons; two heavily armed gunboats of 1,500 tons; one gunboat of 750 tons and one of 900 tons; a steel ram; a cruising torpedo-boat and two harbor torpedo-boats. Mr. McPherson moved to strike out the following:

One cruiser of 4,500 tons displacement, one cruiser of 3,000 tons, one dispatch-vessel of 1,500 tons.

Add as a new section the following:

Sec. 3. That the gunboats, steel ram and torpedo-boats authorized to be built under sections 1 and 2 of this act shall be built under complete plans and specifications to be furnished by the Navy Department, except the gunboat to be built on plans to be furnished by the admiral of the Navy; and such building shall be under contracts with the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, made after at least sixty days' advertisement published in five of the leading newspapers of the United States inviting proposals for building said vessels, subject to all such rules, regulations, superintendence and provisions as to bonds and security for the due completion of the work as the Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe; and no such vessel shall be accepted unless completed in strict conformity with the contract, and no contract shall be made until all the general plans, detailed or working drawings, and specifications for the complete work be made.

The Senate continued the consideration of the bill the next day and on Thursday and Friday. The discussion mostly turned upon the amendment of Mr. McPherson which proposed to suspend for the time being the duplicating of ships that are now building and which will be finished in December, until an opportunity is afforded to test them. No vote was reached before adjournment. Mr. Sewell and Mr. Morgan presented each an amendment to the pending bill.

Mr. McPherson's first amendment reducing the number of ships was lost by a vote of 17 yeas to 34 nays. The question recurring on Mr. McPherson's second amendment, Mr. Hale offered as a substitute the following: "And said vessels shall be designed and constructed in all respects in accordance with and subject to the conditions and provisions of the Naval appropriation acts of Aug. 5, 1883, and March 3, 1883, authorizing the construction of four steel cruisers."

Mr. Sewell offered as a substitute for both these amendments one providing that the vessels authorized by the act shall be constructed at one or more of the most suitable Navy-yards of the Government, under the supervision of the proper officers of the Navy, provided that the Secretary of the Navy may be authorized by the President to procure the machinery from parties engaged in constructing naval machinery, the lowest responsible bid to be accepted after three months' advertisement in papers of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco, payment to be made as the work progresses, but at no time shall it amount to more than twenty-five per cent. of the value of the work and material.

The Chair stated that the substitute was not at this time in order. A vote was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Hale to the amendment of Mr. McPherson, and Mr. Hale's amendment was agreed to. The question recurring on Mr. McPherson's amendment as so amended, it was agreed to. Mr. Sewell then presented his substitute. Mr. Jones, of Florida, offered an amendment to it providing that the construction of the vessels should be apportioned between the different Navy-yards.

Mr. Morgan also proposed an amendment which provides that no vessel of the United States shall hereafter be broken up or sold, the repairs or rebuilding of which would cost less than thirty per cent. of the appraised value of the vessel.

The debate did not indicate opposition to granting appropriations for new vessels so much as great uncertainty of mind as to how the money could best be expended, and whether it was possible to get anything worth having for the money. Mr. Butler quoted from Admiral Porter's testimony as follows:

Admiral Porter.—I think five years will do the whole of it if you will only give out the contracts and get rid of the idea which most people have that the object in the building of the ships is to make somebody rich. That is all nonsense. Our contractors are as honest as any people in the world, and are as good. They do not overreach the Government half as much as contractors do in foreign countries. If we want fine ships, we must pay for them; we cannot get them for nothing, and when you have them they will last for fifty years. The life of an old ship was eight or nine years before you began to repair her. These splendid large iron ships are going to last forty years longer without any repairs except to the machinery. That is the advantage in having these vessels built of iron.

The Admiral was also quoted as saying that a small vessel which cost \$460,000 in the Navy-yard could have been built at an outside establishment for \$200,000 without any trouble at all. "I know this certainly," he said, "because they charged everything to that small vessel. They charged one item alone of \$30,000 work put on the *Trenton* and other things of the same kind. One item I think was a hot house for some one in the Navy-yard." Politics was at the bottom of it and the Admiral, who is nothing, if not exact, reports that he lost "about forty" pounds of flesh before he got through with it, which for a man of his size was a serious matter.

Mr. Beck said: "The statement here is made that the original cost of all the ships from the foundation of the Government up to the close of the year 1883 was \$40,796,612.92, and the repairs since then \$41,200,823.13, making a total of \$81,997,435.05 for ships and repairs, all told. That is the table that is furnished us with this bill. When the Senator from Maine announces that we have a constantly dwindling Navy that is a disgrace to us, I assume that a great deal of that disgrace grows out of the fact that the money has not been properly applied. It has built up Navy-yards, but it has not built up Navies."

Mr. McPherson said that he was as earnest in his

efforts to secure good vessels for the Navy as any member of the Senate. He only objected to the reckless method by which it is sought to be accomplished. He referred to the criticism upon the action of the Advisory Board made by the Chief Constructor and the Engineer in Chief, and "also of Mr. Isherwood, one of the most distinguished officers in the American Navy, or in fact in his Department in any Navy of the world." He said:

I am not an engineer, neither am I a naval constructor; I know nothing of the structure of ships; but I am not prepared to fly in the face of the highest living testimony, and I think no man will have the audacity to deny that there is to-day no single living representative who, in his particular sphere, stands higher as a competent authority than Mr. Isherwood. Mr. Wilson had been called to the head of the Bureau of Construction of the Navy on account of his ability and his knowledge of all the details of that department. Mr. Shock had been called to the head of the Bureau of Engineering for like reasons, and they all concur in condemning the ships.

Mr. Bayard said that it was impossible for Senators to ignore that there was, for one reason or another, a great deal of distrust of the head of the Navy Department. There was nothing in the antecedents or acquisitions of the individual referred to that rendered his selection wise. He (Mr. Bayard) would be reluctant to give pain to any man, but these were public questions, and should be discussed in a plain, open, and public manner. It was in no other spirit that he referred to the subject. It was partly for this reason that Congress had placed restrictions upon the building of the ships now in course of construction.

Mr. Hale remarked that he had given notice of an amendment to the pending bill, which would throw the protection of the acts of 1883 and 1889 around the ships now proposed, and that amendment was itself suggested by the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Bayard was glad to hear this. He held it to be a part of the duty of legislators to prevent suspicion with regard to matters involving the expenditure of money, and it was well known that there had been suspicion, and a great deal of angry, and perhaps some unjust, comment heretofore with regard to naval construction.

Mr. Hawley stated that he, for one, when public rumor had been busy with the probability of the appointment of the present Secretary of the Navy, had ventured the prophecy that he would prove one of the ablest officers on the very illustrious roll of heads of that department. As to that prophecy, Mr. Hawley had nothing to take back. The distinguished ability of the Secretary of the Navy was well known, and when his duties were closed, his record would compare favorably with that of any Secretary who had ever filled the office.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT.

FEBRUARY 23, 1884.

We are at present passing through a brief season of gaiety. The Cadets had a pleasant little dancing party, in number, one last Saturday evening, and also a concert in the Library, for the pleasure of those who did not care to dance. They are to be allowed to have a German on next Saturday afternoon. Professor and Mrs. Bass' party on last Tuesday was an elegant affair and was thoroughly enjoyed by all. The seventh of the winter series of officers' hops was given last evening, under the management of Lt. Gilmore, and the eighth, and last, will be given on next Tuesday. The usual concert for the officers and ladies of the post will be given to-morrow evening. Lt. Black lost a valuable horse on last Friday. He accidentally broke a leg and had to be shot. Cadet Smith, of the 4th Class, who was very low with typhoid fever, is somewhat better. His parents are here, from Memphis, Tenn. The officers of the post are, naturally, much pleased with the decision of the Court of Claims in the Morton Case, and hope to see the full text of the decision in this week's JOURNAL. The long roll was sounded on last Saturday afternoon, and there was a hasty gathering of cadets, coming from all directions. It is quite dangerous now for cadets to leave the reservation and "run it" to the Falls, for long rolls are liable to be sounded very frequently, and a very satisfactory explanation for an absence will be necessary. Lt. Farrow is hard at work compiling a dictionary of military terms and words. It will, no doubt, contain much valuable information when completed.

We have had a death in our midst since your last issue. Cadet Smith, of the fourth class, from Memphis, Tennessee, died in the hospital on last Sunday morning. He had been very low for some weeks with typhoid fever, but, due to the zeal and watchfulness of our surgeon, he was in a fair way to recover, when a relapse set in and caused his death. The remains were escorted to the railway station by the Corps of Cadets, six of his classmates acting as pall-bearers, and half of Company D as guard of honor. A death in the Corps of Cadets is a very unusual occurrence.

The One Hundredth Night celebration was given in the mess hall on last Saturday evening. It was very enjoyable throughout. Cadet Hale's address was good. Cadet Ross sang very well, and the "howitzer," in charge of Gunner Gillette, threw shells in many directions. Many of the allusions brought prolonged applause. The last thing was an excellent song and chorus, entitled "One Hundred Days to June," with orchestral accompaniment.

An old-fashioned Irish wake was held here, a few nights ago, over the remains of Driscoll, a former soldier at the post. Too much "rye" was consumed by some of the mourners, and they are now paying the penalty by doing policing around the post. That heathenish custom is likely to prove expensive to the participants at military posts.

The last hop of the season was given Tuesday evening under the management of Lt. Hoyle. Many young lady visitors were present. Some of our good people adjourned promptly at midnight.

Capt. Sharpe, C. S., has reported for duty as post commissary, and Dr. Dietz is expected in a few days.

Lieut. Mott will take charge of the new observatory under Prof. Michie.

The North German Gazette learns from Kiel that Parliament will be asked for a supplementary credit of 18,000,000 (presumably of marks) for increasing the number of torpedo boats in the Imperial Navy and providing them with the necessary service of men and matériel. The Cologne Gazette likewise hears that a couple of important measures have just been worked out at the Admiralty—ones referring to a scheme of coast defence, and the other to the organization of a sort of Grand Central Staff for the navy. All these three interesting items of intelligence seems to be accurate enough.

THE ARMY.

CHIEF OF THE ARMY.
CHIEF OF THE ARMY.
CHIEF OF THE ARMY.

Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, comdg. the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.
Brig. Gen. E. C. Drum, Adj. Gen.
Brig. Gen. John F. McDowell, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brig. Gen. D. B. Sackett, Senior Inspector-General.
Brig. Gen. David G. Swaim, Judge-Advocate-General.
Brig. Gen. S. B. Holabird, Quartermaster-General.
Brig. Gen. R. Macfeely, Commissary Gen. of Subsistence.
Brig. Gen. Robert Murray, Surgeon-General.
Brig. Gen. William B. Rochester, Paymaster-General.
Brig. Gen. Horatio G. Wright, Chief of Engineers.
Brig. Gen. Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.
Brig. Gen. W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer.

DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, Hdqrs. Governor's Island, N. Y. H. L. Col. W. D. Whipple, A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdqrs. Governor's Island, N. Y. H. L. Col. W. D. Whipple, A. G.
Troops.—3d Art. (except F); 4th Art. (except F); 2d Art. (except F); G, 1st Art.; 5th Art. (except D); 10th and 12th Inf.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Major-General J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs. Chicago, Ill.
Col. Robert Williams, A. G.; Maj. H. C. Corbin, A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur: Hdqrs. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. G.
Troops.—4th Cavalry; 9th Cavalry; D, F, G, H, 14th Inf.; 20th, 22d, 23d and 24th Infantry; F, 2d Artillery; H, 1st Inf.; A, 2d Inf.; G, 11th Inf.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel D. S. Stanley, 2nd Infantry: Hdqrs. Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lt. O. M. Smith, Adj. 23d Infantry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Major-General J. M. Schofield: Hdqrs. San Antonio, Tex. Lieut.-Col. Thos. M. Vincent, A. G.
Troops.—8th (except M) Cavalry; 16th and 19th Infantry; and F, 3d Artillery.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry: Hdqrs. Fort Snelling, Minn. Maj. Samuel Brock, A. G.
Troops.—2d and 7th Cavalry (except G); 3d, 5th, 7th, 11th (except G), 17th, 18th, and 25th Infantry.
District of Montana.—Colonel T. H. Ruger, 18th Infantry commanding District: Hdqrs. Helena, Mont. 2d Lt. George L. Turner, 18th Infantry, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard: Hdqrs. Omaha, Neb. Major Joe. H. Taylor, A. G.
Troops.—8th Cavalry; 4th, 6th, and 7th Inf.; D, 5th Art.; A, B, C, E, I, and K, 14th Inf.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General John Pope: Hdqrs. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.
Troops.—G, I, and M, 1st Cavalry; A, B, C, D, F, H, K, L, and N, 1st Artillery; 8th Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brigadier-General Nelson A. Miles: Hdqrs. Vancouver Bks, Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A. G.
Troops.—A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, and L, 1st Cavalry; E and I, 1st Artillery; 2d and 31st Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brig. Gen. George Crook: Hdqrs. Whipple Bks, Prescott, Arizona. Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G.
Troops.—3d Cav. (except B); 6th Cav.; 1st Inf. (except H).

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

The following Army nominations were sent to the Senate February 29:

Quartermaster's Department.

1st Lieut. John W. Pullman, 8th Cavalry, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, vice Hubbard, dismissed.

3d Regiment of Cavalry.

2d Lieut. George L. Converse, Jr., to be 1st Lieut., Feb. 15, 1884, vice Cummings, dismissed.

1st Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieut. Douglas M. Scott to be Capt., Feb. 20, 1884, vice Bates, deceased.

2d Lieut. Louis P. Brant to be 1st Lieut., Jan. 20, 1884, vice Scott, promoted.

8th Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieut. George L. Turner to be 1st Lieut., Jan. 16, 1884, vice Lloyd, who resigns his line commission only.

22d Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieut. Edwin B. Bolton to be 1st Lieut., Feb. 15, 1884, vice Clarke, dismissed.

WAR DEPT., A. G. O., Feb. 23, 1884.

I am directed by the Secretary of War, to inform the officers of the Army and the ladies of their families that the President tenders a reception in honor of the officers of the Army and Navy on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

R. C. DRUM, Adj. Gen.

G. O. 11, H. Q. A., Feb. 19, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, pars. 2448 (amended by G. O. 134, of 1883) and 2456 (amended by G. O. 64, of 1883) of the Regulations, are further amended to read as follows:

2448. When a company is paraded for payment, the officer in command shall attend the pay table, witness the payment, and certify at the foot of the muster and pay rolls that payment of the company was witnessed by him. All enlisted men present upon the pay roll for amount due them thereon. When soldiers cannot write, but sign by mark, each case must be witnessed by a commissioned officer.

Paymasters are not authorized to make payment to any other than the soldier in person, and any pay of a soldier intrusted to a third party will be at the risk of the paymaster making the payment.

2456. The following are the regulations established under section 1307, Revised Statutes:

Soldiers may deposit with the paymaster any portion of their savings, in sums not less than five dollars, the same to remain so deposited until final payment on discharge.

The paymaster will furnish each depositor with a deposit-book, in which each deposit made will be entered in the form of a certificate, signed by the paymaster and company commander, setting forth the date, place, and amount (in words and figures) of deposit, and the name of soldier making same.

The company commander shall keep in the company record-book an account of every deposit made by the soldier; and after each regular payment he, and all officers having charge of detached detachments of enlisted men at date of deposit, shall trans-

mit direct to the Paymaster General a list of names of depositors, showing in each case the date, place, and amount of deposit, and name of paymaster receiving the same.

In case a soldier who has made a former deposit has been transferred to another company or regiment, or is made ordnance sergeant, or commissary sergeant, or hospital steward, the fact of such transfer shall be noted in the list sent to the Paymaster General, so that the identity of the depositor may be matter of record in the office of the Paymaster General.

In case of the transfer of a soldier, his descriptive roll will be made to exhibit the date and amount of each separate deposit.

On the discharge of a soldier, the date and amount (in words and figures) of each deposit will be entered upon his final statements; and his deposit-book will be taken up by the paymaster who makes final payment, and filed with his voucher. In case the deposits of a soldier are forfeited by desertion, the amounts of the same should not be entered under the head of "Due soldier" on the final statements, but should, with the facts and authority for such forfeiture, be entered in the "Remarks."

Before delivering to discharged soldiers final statements upon which deposits are credited, the officer signing the statements will ascertain if the soldier has the deposit-book in his possession. If so, he should be instructed to present it, with his final statements, to the paymaster.

Should he claim to have lost the deposit-book, the officer will cause the soldier's affidavit to the facts to be made (before a judge advocate or post adjutant) in duplicate and attached to the statements.

The affidavit should clearly set forth the facts and circumstances of loss of book, and that the soldier has not sold or assigned it.

Upon this evidence the paymaster may pay without the deposit-book, and the responsibility for the correctness of the amounts credited on the statements will rest wholly with the officer certifying them.

Paymasters will make no payment of deposits *excepting on final statements*.

When repayment is not made on final statements, the soldier should forward the deposit-book, or the evidence above described, to the Paymaster General's Office, where alone such claims will be settled.

The attention of enlisted men should be called to the importance of preserving deposit-books as the only certain means of insuring absolutely correct repayment without delay.

On the death of a soldier, account shall be made of each deposit in the inventory of his effects, and on the accompanying final statements, with which his deposit-book will be filed. The separate and accurate statement, by date and amount, of each deposit is absolutely essential to the correct calculation of interest.

For any sums not less than five dollars deposited for the period of six months or longer, the soldier, on his final discharge, shall be paid interest at the rate of four percent, per annum.

Deposits and interest thereon are forfeited by desertion, but are wholly exempt from forfeiture by sentence of court-martial and from liability for the soldier's debts.

Paymasters will forward with each account an abstract of soldiers' deposits, if any, received by them during the time embraced thereat. The abstract will set forth the name, company, and regiment of each depositor, with the date and amount of his deposit. The gross amount of the abstract will be carried to the account current under the appropriation of "Pay in the Army" for the fiscal year in which the deposits were received. The amount may be disbursed by the paymaster under the same appropriation.

The amounts of deposits and interest thereon paid on final statements will be charged by the paymaster to "Pay of the Army" for the fiscal year in which the soldier is discharged.

The Paymaster General will keep in his office such record as may be necessary to show the deposits made by the enlisted men of the Army.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
 R. C. DRUM, Adj. Gen.

G. O. 12, H. Q. A., Feb. 20, 1884.

[Published elsewhere, under the head of Rifle Practice.]

G. O. 14, H. Q. A., Feb. 26, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 2434 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

2434. Officers and enlisted men appearing as witnesses for the Government before any civil court of the United States are entitled, under section 800, Revised Statutes, to receive the necessary expenses in going, returning, and attendance on the court; but, as they continue to receive pay for their ordinary services as officials of the Government, they are not entitled to receive any mileage or witness fees. Accounts for necessary expenses must be itemized, sworn to, and accompanied by a certificate signed by the district attorney or clerk of the court setting forth that the witness was properly subpoenaed and did actually attend the court, when, upon the order of the Department of Justice, they will be paid by the United States marshal who served the summons.

In every case where it is absolutely necessary to furnish the witness with transportation in kind to enable him to perform in whole or in part the requisite journey, the amount of such expenditure, together with clear and satisfactory evidence that the witness was properly subpoenaed and that he did actually attend the court, will be forwarded to the War Department for reimbursement of the amount by the Department of Justice.

Officers of the Army who furnish transportation in kind to witnesses summoned to appear before the United States courts will notify the court, or the marshal thereof, of the fact that such transportation has been furnished to enable the witness to perform the requisite journey in obedience to the summons.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
 R. C. DRUM, Adj. Gen.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF THE EAST, Feb. 23, 1884.

The following communication is published for the information of all concerned:

H. Q. A., A. G. O., Feb. 21, 1884.

To Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, Governor's Island, N. Y.:

Sir: Referring to your endorsement of the 9th instant, forwarding to this office, with a view to the decision of the question raised, certain correspondence in regard to the proper position of the McKee Cartridge-box on the waist-belt, I have the honor to inform you that the Lieut. Gen. commanding the Army decides as follows:

1st. The position of the box is behind the right hip.

2d. The box is held open at the command "open boxes." As soon as the box is inspected it is closed and the position of "order arms" resumed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 R. C. DRUM, Adj. Gen.

By command of Major Gen. Hancock:
 W. D. WHIFFLE, Asst. Adj. Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

During the absence of Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, on leave, Col. John Gibbon, 7th Inf., will command the Dept. of the Platte (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.).

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERALS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Adj. Gen. Dept. are ordered, to take effect June 1, 1884: Major Oliver D. Greene will be relieved from duty at H. Q. Dept. of the Columbia, and will report to the Adj. Gen. of the Army for duty in his office. Major Henry C.

Wood will be relieved from duty at H. Q. General Recruiting Service, New York City, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the Columbia, for duty as Adj. Gen. of that Dept. Major James P. Martin will be relieved from duty at H. Q. Dept. of Arizona, and will report in person to the Supt. Gen. Recruiting Service, New York City, for Adj. Gen. at H. Q. General Recruiting Service. Major Merritt Barber will be relieved from duty in the office of the Adj. Gen. of the Army, and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Arizona, for duty as Adj. Gen. of that Dept. (S. O., Feb. 27, H. Q. A.).

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

The orders of Jan. 28, 1884, directing the change of stations of John S. Ferguson and Peter McKenna, Supts. of National Cemeteries, are revoked. Supt. Frederick Kaufmann is relieved from charge of the Arlington National Cemetery, and will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and assume charge of the National Cemetery there, relieving Supt. Jas. Murphy, who will proceed to Jefferson City, Mo., and assume charge of the National Cemetery there, relieving Supt. John S. Ferguson, who will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and assume charge of the National Cemetery there, relieving Supt. Noble Warwick, who will proceed to Corinth, Miss., and assume charge of the National Cemetery there, relieving Supt. Martin Schmidt, who will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and assume charge of the National Cemetery there, relieving Supt. Ed. M. Main, who will proceed to Washington, D. C., and assume charge of the Arlington National Cemetery, near there (G. M. G. O., Feb. 23).

Major George H. Weeks, Q. M., is, from the 25th day of Jan., 1884, relieved from assignment as Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of California. He will retain quarters at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., until further orders (S. O., Feb. 21, H. Q. A.).

Capt. J. V. Furey, A. Q. M., is appointed a Special Inspector at Santa Fe, on Q. M. stores, for which 1st Lieut. J. G. Ballance, R. Q. M., 22d Inf., is responsible (S. O. 39, Feb. 18, D. Mo.).

The resignation by Capt. Wm. S. Patten, A. Q. M., of his commission as 2d Lieut., 18th Inf., only, has been accepted by the President to take effect from Jan. 16, 1884 (S. O., Feb. 23, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for five days, to commence Feb. 26, is granted Major C. W. Foster, Q. M., Baltimore, Md. (S. O. 35, Feb. 23, D. East.).

The resignation by Capt. Charles H. Ingalls, A. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieut., 6th Inf., only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect from Jan. 16, 1884 (S. O., Feb. 26, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Col. Amos Beckwith, Asst. Commissary Gen. of Subsistence, is relieved from special duty at Cincinnati, O., and will return to his proper station. He will transfer to Major Wm. B. Bell, Commissary of Subsistence, the funds remaining in his hands pertaining to the appropriations for the relief of sufferers by the flood in the Ohio River, who will close up all matters pertaining to those appropriations (S. O., Feb. 27, H. Q. A.).

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Wm. H. Smyth, Paymr., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona (S. O., Feb. 11, D. Ariz.).

Major George E. Glenn, Paymr., will report in person to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Arizona, April 1, 1884, for duty as Chief Paymr. of that Dept. (S. O., Feb. 23, H. Q. A.).

Major Wm. Arthur, Paymr., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business, relating to the Pay Dept. (S. O. 38, Feb. 27, D. East.).

The troops in Dept. East will be paid on muster of Feb. 29, as follows: Major Wm. H. Johnston, Paymr., Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va. Major George E. Glenn, Paymr., Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Allegheny Arsenal, Pa. Major I. O. Dewey, Paymr., Fort Wayne, Mich.; Fort Mackinac, Mich.; Fort Brady, Mich.; Indianapolis Arsenal. Major John P. Willard, Paymr., Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, N. Y. Major Charles I. Wilson, Paymr., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. Major William Arthur, Paymr., West Point, N. Y.; Fort Columbus, Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point, and David's Island, N. Y. H. Major John B. Keefer, Paymr., Newport Barracks, Newport, Ky. Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. H. Major Charles McClure, Paymr., National Arsenal, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.; Fort Preble, Me.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me. Major George R. Smith, Paymr., Jackson Barracks, La.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Little Rock Barracks, Ark.; Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. Major Wm. H. Smyth, Paymr., Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla. (S. O. 36, Feb. 25, D. East.).

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Henry G. Thomas, Paymr. (S. O., Feb. 27, H. Q. A.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. John L. Phillips having reported at Governor's Island, will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., and report for temporary duty (S. O. 39, Feb. 23, D. East.).

The following orders concerning officers of the Medical Dept. (recently appointed) are issued: 1st Lieut. Wm. D. Dietz, Asst. Surg., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., and report in person to the superintendent U. S. Military Academy for temporary duty; 1st Lieut. John L. Phillips, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., and report for assignment to temporary duty; 1st Lieut. Edgar A. Mearns, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Whipple Barracks, A. T., and report for assignment to duty; 1st Lieut. Wm. L. Kneidler, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report for assignment to duty; 1st Lieut. Charles S. Black, Asst. Surg., will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and report for assignment to duty (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Brown and Major John S. Billings, surgeons, will proceed to London, England, and to Copenhagen, Denmark, to attend the International Health Exhibition to be held at the former place in May next, and as delegates to the International Medical Congress which is to meet at the latter place in August next, and will include Berlin, Germany, in their route to or from Copenhagen. In complying with the requirements of this order they will be governed by such special instructions as they may receive from the Surgeon General (S. O., Feb. 20, H. Q. A.).

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness granted Major Joseph J. Woodward, Surg., is still further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Feb. 21, H. Q. A.).

A. Surg. W. H. Faulkner will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and report for assignment to duty (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.).

Surg. S. M. Horton will proceed to Fort Hays, Kansas, and report (S. O. 40, Feb. 20, Dept. Mo.).

Hospital Steward Wm. H. Mead is relieved from duty in Dept. Platte, and will comply with S. O. 36, a. n., H. Q. A. (S. O. 16, Feb. 20, D. Platte.).

Hospital Steward Chas. H. Fearn will return to Fort

Grant, his presence being no longer required before the Army Retiring Board (S. O. 15, Feb. 15, D. Ariz.)

Hospital Steward Philip F. Erick having reported, will proceed to Fort Bridger, Wyo., for duty (S. O. 17, Feb. 23, D. Platte.)

Hospital Steward W. A. Henry will return to Fort Bowie, A. T., with permission to delay 20 days en route (S. O., Feb. 20, H. Q. A.)

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Lieut. Col. David C. Houston, Corps of Engineers (S. O., Feb. 21, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell, 12th Inf., will relieve Lieut. Col. H. M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, of the charge of Fort Ontario, N. Y. (S. O. 36, Feb. 25, D. East.)

Lieut. Col. George H. Elliot, Corps of Engineers, is designated as a member of the Advisory Council, appointed by the President in January, 1877, to the Rhode Island State Board of Harbor Commissioners, vice Lieut. Col. G. K. Warren, Corps of Engineers, deceased (S. O., Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending February 23, 1884:

Co. A, 11th Inf., to Fort Bennett, Dakota (temporary).

Co. D, 13th Inf., to Fort Wingate, N. M.

Co. K, 13th Inf., to Fort Selden, N. M.

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Major Eugene M. Baker is relieved from duty at Fort Maginnis, M. T., and will proceed to Fort Custer, M. T., and report for duty (S. O. 18, Feb. 16, D. Dak.)

Veterinary Surgeon James Humphries will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to the president of the Board of Officers for duty with the Board (S. O. 18, Feb. 16, D. Dak.)

The leave of Capt. J. L. Fowler is extended two months. (S. O. Feb. 28, H. Q. A.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Sergt. T. J. O'Keefe, Troop M, will return to Fort Bowie, A. T., with permission to delay twenty days en route (S. O., Feb. 20, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for four months each is granted Sergt. F. W. Stocle, Troop D, and Sergt. Charles Schleman, Troop C—the latter with permission to go beyond the sea (S. O. 16, Feb. 18, D. Ariz.)

John Robinson, Troop H, having re-enlisted, his rank as Sergeant is continued, to date May 1, 1880.

Joseph Robinson, Troop F, having re-enlisted, his rank as Sergeant is continued, to date Aug. 20, 1881.

In the case of Private Herman Blume, Troop K, tried at Alcatraz Island for desertion, etc., General Pope says: "The exhibit, marked 'A', annexed to the record, is not referred to in the proceedings, and was incorrectly added thereto, belonging as it did in fact to a different case tried by the same court. The record is carelessly made up, but, in law, the exhibit may be treated as mere surplusage, and thus not affecting the validity of the judgment. Subject to this comment, the proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved."

4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

The extension of leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Guy E. Huse is still further extended one month (S. O., Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Henry H. Bellas is detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Jefferson Bks, Mo., by S. O. 10, Jan. 12, 1884, H. Q. A. (S. O., Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted 1st Lieut. D. N. McDonald, Fort Craig, N. M. (S. O. 43, Feb. 25, Dept. M.)

A furlough for three months is granted to Farrier William McPeeters, Troop L, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 43, Feb. 25, Dept. M.)

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

1st Lieut. Augustus P. Blockson is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, to take effect July 1, 1884, and will report for duty accordingly, relieving 1st Lieut. George Ruhlen, 17th Inf., who, on being relieved, will proceed to join his company (S. O., Feb. 21, H. Q. A.)

In the case of Corp. Max Simon, Troop H, sentenced to a forfeiture of six dollars per month of his pay for the period of forty-five months, to reimburse the U. S. for the loss of two public horses, the sentence is, upon the representation of his troop commander that the horses have since been recovered and returned to him, reduced to a forfeiture of fifty dollars of his pay, the expense incurred by the U. S. in their recovery, to be deducted in installments of six dollars per month (S. O. 14, Feb. 11, D. Ariz.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Lieut.-Col. N. B. Sweitzer is relieved from duty at the post of San Antonio, Tex., to enable him to repair to Chicago, Ill., to comply with further orders from Division Headquarters (S. O. 21, Feb. 18, D. Tex.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

1st Lieut. Thomas C. Davenport will report to the Adj.-Gen. of the Army for duty in Washington (S. O., Feb. 26, H. Q. A.)

Thirty-five colored cavalry recruits will be forwarded to Fort Riley, Kas., for assignment to the 9th Cav.

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Major A. M. Randol will proceed to Prescott, A. T., under special instructions of the Division Commander (S. O. 16, Feb. 15, Div. P.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

The C. O. of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will grant a furlough for two months to Corp. Edgar L. Goin, Light Bat. F (S. O. 43, Feb. 25, Dept. M.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Corp. F. O. Ferris, Bat. L, a candidate for promotion, will report at Fort Barrancas, Fla., for examination by a Board of Officers (S. O. 37, Feb. 26, D. East.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 2d Lieut. H. A. Springett, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 37, Feb. 26, D. East.)

The leave of absence granted Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 28, is extended ten days (S. O. 39, Feb. 28, D. East.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

Leave of absence for one month and ten days is granted 1st Lieut. T. R. Adams, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 5, Feb. 23, Div. A.)

Leave of absence for two months is granted 2d Lieut. A. C. Blunt, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 6, Feb. 23, Div. A.) The battalion of this regiment under command of General Jackson, which took part, Feb. 22 and 23, in the ceremonies attending the reception of the remains of Commander De Long and his comrades, were much praised in all quarters for their good military appearance and precision of movement. They got a good wetting on Saturday, but bore it like stoics.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL DETAILS.

The following transfers of lieutenants of artillery to and from the batteries stationed at Fort Monroe, Virginia, are ordered to take effect May 1, 1884, under the provisions of General Order, No. 93, Nov. 13, 1867, from this office, establishing the Artillery School at that post:

1st Artillery.

1st Lieut. Joseph S. Oyster, from Battery F to Battery G, vice 1st Lieut. Allyn Capron, from Battery G to Battery F.

1st Lieut. Albert Todd, from Battery F to Battery G, vice 1st Lieut. John P. Wisner, from Battery G to Battery F.

2d Lieut. Frederick Marsh, from Battery B to Battery G, vice 2d Lieut. Sidney E. Stuart, from Battery G to Battery B.

2d Lieut. Charles H. Hunter, from Battery H to Battery G, vice 2d Lieut. Wm. C. Rafferty, from Battery G to Battery H.

2d Artillery.

1st Lieut. George S. Grimes, from Battery H to Battery K, vice 1st Lieut. Ephraim T. C. Richmond, from Battery K to Battery H.

1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schenck, from Battery C to Battery K, vice 1st Lieut. William A. Simpson, from Battery K to Battery C.

2d Lieut. George P. Barney, from Battery H to Battery K, vice 2d Lieut. Hamilton R. Swan, from Battery K to Battery H.

2d Lieut. William P. Stone, from Battery E to Battery K, vice 2d Lieut. Edward H. Catlin, from Battery K to Battery E.

3d Artillery.

1st Lieut. Henry R. Lemly, from Battery E to Battery A, vice 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, from Battery A to Battery E.

1st Lieut. John R. Williams, from Battery E to Battery A, vice 1st Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt, from Battery A to Battery K.

2d Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, from Battery E to Battery A, vice 2d Lieut. William W. Gibson, from Battery A to Battery E.

2d Lieut. Edward A. Miller, from Battery G to Battery A, vice 2d Lieut. Wilbur Loveridge, from Battery A to Battery E.

4th Artillery.

1st Lieut. Montgomery M. Maccomb, from Battery E to Battery I, vice 1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard, from Battery I to Battery E.

2d Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, from Battery H to Battery I, vice 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, from Battery I to Battery H.

1st Lieut. Adelbert Cronkhite, from Battery K to Battery I, vice 2d Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley, from Battery I to Battery K.

5th Artillery.

1st Lieut. John McClellan, from Battery I to Battery C, vice 1st Lieut. Anthony W. Vogdes, from Battery C to Battery I.

1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, from Battery A to Battery C, vice 1st Lieut. William B. McCallum, from Battery C to Battery A.

2d Lieut. Solon F. Massev, from Battery A to Battery C, vice 2d Lieut. William W. Galbraith, from Battery C to Battery A.

2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, from Battery B to Battery C, vice 2d Lieut. J. Walker Benet, from Battery C to Battery B.

The officers of the new detail, except 1st Lieut. Albert Todd, 1st Artillery, and 2d Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, 4th Artillery, will report for duty at Fort Monroe, May 1, 1884, when those transferred from the batteries serving at that station, who are not on detached service, will proceed to join their new batteries.

Lieutenants Todd and Lissak will report for duty at Fort Monroe as soon as practicable after July 1, 1884.

If the officers relieved from duty at the Artillery School join their stations within thirty days over and above the time necessary to reach them in the ordinary course it will be deemed a compliance with this order.

The journeys herein directed are necessary for the public service.

The following named officers will be relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, May 1, 1884, by the commanding officer of the school, and will join their proper stations within thirty days over and above the time necessary to reach them in the ordinary course:

1st Lieut. Tasker H. Bliss, 1st Artillery.

1st Lieut. Adam Baker, 1st Artillery.

2d Lieut. David J. Rumbough, 3d Artillery.

The journeys herein directed are necessary for the public service.

The following transfers in the 3d Artillery are ordered, to take effect May 1, 1884:

1st Lieut. John B. Eaton, from Battery K to Battery E.

2d Lieut. Geo. P. Scriven, from Battery B to Battery D.

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

On mutual application, the following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, from Co. B to Co. I; 1st Lieut. Marion P. Maus, from Co. I to Co. B (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

In the case of Private Everett E. Willis, Co. A, tried at Alcatraz Island for desertion, General Pope says: "The proceedings having been returned to the court for correction, this duty was imperfectly performed. No reference to the exhibit was made to appear as added in the body of the record, and the action on the revision was otherwise careless and irregular. Subject to this comment, the proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved."

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Capt. Wyllys Lyman is assigned to duty as Deputy Governor of the Soldiers' Home, D. C., to take effect March 1, 1884 (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Col. John Gibbon is assigned to the temporary command of the Dept. of Platte during the absence of Brig.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard on leave (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect not later than March 31, 1884, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. James R. Cranston, Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. 36, Feb. 25, D. East.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

1st Lieut. H. L. Haskell will proceed to Oswego, N. Y., and receive from Lieut.-Col. H. M. Robert, Corps of Engrs., the charge of Fort Ontario. Lieut. Haskell will inform the Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of East, by telegraph, when he will arrive at Oswego, so that the Chief Quartermaster may meet him there for consultation as to certain repairs to be made to barracks, etc., at Fort Ontario (S. O. 36, Feb. 25, D. East.)

14TH INFANTRY, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

The leave of absence for seven days granted 1st Lieut. George T. T. Patterson, R. Q. M., Fort Sidney, Neb., is extended twenty days (S. O. 16, Feb. 20, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. James A. Buchanan will report to Major Robert N. Scott, 3d Art., for duty in his office in connection with the publication of the official records of the Rebellion (S. O., Feb. 25, H. Q. A.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

A despatch from Mandan, Dak., says: "David Conroy, of Worcester, Mass., formerly 1st sergeant, Co. K, 15th Inf., was married at Mandan, Feb. 3, and he and wife started for the Pacific Coast; but while crossing the Columbia River Mr. Conroy was accidentally drowned. When he married he had just completed his five years of service in the Army."

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

The leave of absence for ten days granted 2d Lieut. R. R. Steedman, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is extended five days (S. O. 39, Feb. 19, Dept. M.)

The leave of absence of ten days granted 2d Lieut. R. R. Steedman, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., extended five days, is still further extended fifteen days (S. O. 42, Feb. 23, Dept. M.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

1st Lieut. Geo. Ruhlen, on being relieved July 1, 1884, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Ohio State University, by 1st Lieut. A. P. Blockson, 6th Cav., will proceed to join his company (S. O., Feb. 21, H. Q. A.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Palmer Tilton is extended two months (S. O., Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

31ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

1st Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher will report by letter to Major-Gen. John Pope, president of the Army Retiring Board at the Presidio of San Francisco, and hold himself in readiness to appear before the Board for examination when summoned (S. O., Feb. 26, H. Q. A.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

The C. O. of Fort Craig, N. M., will grant a furlough for six months to Sergt. Charles Heiman, Co. F (S. O. 40, Feb. 20, Dept. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Leave of absence for six months on Surg. certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Dept. of Missouri, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank H. Mills, R. Q. M. (S. O., Feb. 27, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, February 23, 1884.

CASUALTIES.

Captain Kinzie Bates, 1st Infantry, died February 20, 1884, at Detroit, Michigan.

Captain Daniel H. Floyd, Assistant Quartermaster, resigned his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 18th Infantry, only, January 16, 1884.

Captain William S. Patten, Assistant Quartermaster, resigned his commission as 2d Lieutenant, 19th Infantry, only, January 16, 1884.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Assiniboine, M. T., March 7. Detail: Capt. Jacob Kline, Edgar R. Kellogg, Thomas J. Lloyd, Charles R. Paul, and Carroll H. Potter, and 1st Lieut. Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry D. Huntington, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. William B. Wheeler and Oliver B. Warwick, and 2d Lieut. William T. Wood, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Herbert B. Sargent, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Griffith and J. Harry Duval, 18th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James H. Baldwin, 18th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 20, Feb. 21, D. Dak.)

At Fort Elliott, Tex., March 3. Detail: Major B. F. O'Beirne and Capt. Charles C. Hood, 24th Inf.; Capt. Michael Cooney, 9th Cav.; Chaplain James C. Lavery, 1st Lieut. M. C. Wessells and J. S. Marteller, and 2d Lieut. James E. Brett, 24th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles L. Collins, 24th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 42, Feb. 23, Dept. M.)

ARMY BOARDS.

At Fort McDermitt, Nev., Feb. 19, 1884, to fix a price at which worn fur caps and fur gauntlets may be sold to the command. Detail: Capt. E. B. Savage, 1st Lieut. Wm. H. McMinn and H. Johnson, 8th Inf. (S. O. 21, Feb. 16, D. Cal.) A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. Valery Haverd, and Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, R. Q. M. 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. E. B. Ives, 19th Inf., will assemble at San Antonio, Feb. 21, to report upon, and fix the responsibility for, the shortage of certain quartermaster's stores, for which Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 22, Feb. 20, D. Tex.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. John L. Tipton, Lewis Smith, and J. B. Burbank, 1st Lieut. C. W. Hobbs, and H. R. Lemly, 3d Art., will assemble at Fort Barrancas, Fla., March 13, to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of Corp. Frank O. Ferris, Bat. L, 3d Art., a candidate for promotion. Corp. Frank O. Ferris, Bat. L, 3d Art., will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., so as to

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reach there not later than March 12, and report for examination by the Board of Officers (S. O. 37, Feb. 26, D. East.)

An Army Retiring Board will convene, at the call of the president thereof, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it.

Detail: Major-Gen. John Pope; Col. Charles Sutherland, Detail; Col. George P. Andrews, 1st Art.; Major George R. Sanford, 1st Cav., and Major John Brooke, Surg. (S. O., Feb. 26, H. Q. A.)

General Recruiting Service.—The depot band at David's Island has secured the services of Ferd. ter Linden as Bandmaster. Mr. ter Linden is well known among the musical men in New York, and for the last four years has been saxophone player in Gilmore's Band. The depot band has always maintained a high reputation, and under its new bandmaster will certainly maintain, if not excel it.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of the East.—Preparations for the reception of a garrison at Fort Ontario, New York, are now going on, and it is expected that General Hancock will designate the troops to occupy the Fort in a few weeks. A despatch from Oswego says: "A garrison here is worth from \$30,000, to \$40,000, to the city, and our people will anxiously listen for the familiar blast of the bugle and the boom of the sunset gun once more."

In orders of February 21st General Tidball directs the proper observance of Washington's Birthday at Fort Monroe, Va., and the resumption of Artillery exercises, drills, etc., on Monday, February 25. Major Livingston superintends the instructions of recruits in drill.

Department of the Platte.—A Fort Fred Steele correspondent writes recently: "Few persons in the East have any idea what a soldier has to meet with on the extreme frontier. I suppose you in New York think it pretty cold when it is at zero. This week we have had it at 39 deg., 33 deg., 15 deg. etc., below zero, with violent winds and deep snow."

Department of Dakota.—The Pioneer Press says: "The report circulated that department headquarters are to be moved to St. Paul and Fort Snelling increased to a ten-company fort is pronounced by those who ought to know to be entirely without foundation. So far as the personal preference of the majority of the officers on duty at headquarters is concerned, the change to St. Paul would doubtless be a welcome one; but the law requires headquarters to be maintained at points where the Government owns buildings or barracks, and in such buildings or barracks, unless the Secretary of War shall by an order in writing otherwise direct. This, in connection with the fact that so much money has been expended to provide suitable buildings at Fort Snelling, is considered to settle the question against the transfer. Nor does the enlargement of Fort Snelling to a ten-company post at present seem any more probable than the move to St. Paul. A large appropriation will be required to provide additional barracks at the fort if the garrison is to be increased."

The Secretary of War has issued orders directing that the military telegraph line between Fort Maginnis and Camp Poplar River, Mont., be abandoned for the winter, because of the unserviceable condition of the line and the failure of the attempts to keep it in repair. Indeed, its permanent abandonment next season is not at all unlikely, in which event a more direct and better line will be constructed from Terry's Landing.

A despatch received at St. Paul, February 25, from Winnipeg, says: "Advises from Regina, Northwest Territory, state that the Indians at Crooked Lake still defy the mounted police and will allow no one to enter the agency building. Gopher Tom, the leader of the Elk Hill Indians, is under arrest, and a strong detachment has been sent out to arrest the others. No further disturbance is anticipated there, but trouble is still feared at Crooked Lake."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT YATES, D. T.

A large entertainment was given at the Fort Yates Opera House, Feb. 14th, at 8 p. m., by Lieut. J. C. Kerr, Dr. H. K. Deeble, and Lieut. E. C. Bullock. The hall was tastefully decorated with flags, guidons, sabres, muskets, and carbines. The 17th Infantry Band were stationed upon the stage, which was also beautifully draped with stars and stripes. They furnished excellent music, as they always do. The dancing began exactly at 8 p. m., when many new figures were introduced, among which was the "Shoulder Knot," also the "Cracker" figure, which was "chokingly" laughable. There were present Col. and Mrs. Gilbert, Dr. and Mrs. Alden, Chaplain and Mrs. Dunbar, Major and Mrs. McCaughlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Gresham, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Lieut. and Mrs. Rogers, Lieut. and Mrs. Chubb, Mrs. McDougall, Mrs. Ogle, Mrs. Douglas, Capt. Green, Mr. Falkner, and many others. Lieut. Ogle, whose "luck" it was to be on duty at the wood camp, was very much missed. Among the handsome toilets worn upon this occasion were noticeable that of Mrs. Sloan, which was white embroidered satin, trimmed with white jet, and pearl ornaments, also that of Mrs. Gresham, which was blue brocade silk, trimmed with white jet lace, and pearl ornaments. The officers were in full uniform. The menu furnished by the genial hosts was elaborate and elegant, and the entire entertainment was a grand success.

NEW RIFLE PRACTICE REGULATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE U. S.,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1884.

The Honorable the Secretary of War:

Sir: In submitting herewith consolidated annual return of classification of rifle practice for 1883, I respectfully draw attention to a few of many official recommendations by experienced marksmen. Pending preparation of a revised manual of rifle firing embracing results of experience, a few immediate changes in existing orders might, perhaps, be made with advantage, in view of the near approach of the spring season for target practice.

In returns received from departments such errors were found that a complete revision of figures became necessary after receipt at these headquarters. *Totals by regiments and by departments will now be found to agree in the accompanying consolidation. The great range between highest and lowest regimental figures of merit is noticeable; it can be accounted for only by differences in opportunity and amount of interest taken in the subject of rifle firing.

When General Orders, No. 86, series of 1879, from these headquarters, was issued, the Army had received little systematic training in rifle practice; at that time there were few proficient instructors, reloading ammunition had not yet been introduced, and the authorized supply of cartridges for regular practice was limited.

With largely increased facilities and stimulus of annual competitions for handsome prizes, improvement in some departments and regiments has been rapid, while reference to the totals of marksmen for the years 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883 will make evident some of the results already attained.

The return of the Department of the Missouri reports Co. D, 24th Infantry, Captain J. Milton Thompson, as having a figure of merit of 100.

Hitherto, regular practice has been confined to 600 yards. It has been repeatedly recommended that it be extended (whenever practicable) to ranges of 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; at many posts, especially in the West, there is no difficulty in obtaining even greater ranges. The Springfield rifle is destructive, and is sighted for much greater distances than these, while modern infantry fire in battle begins at ranges beside which our longest general practice is comparatively insignificant.

Laidley (par. 494) prescribes that marksmen shall fire at targets up to 1,200 yards. Army Regulations require practice to be conducted "according to the authorized course of instruction in rifle firing" (par. 485, A. R.)

With increased allowances of ammunition, experience, and more proficient instructors than formerly, it has been repeatedly urged that what have become much easier requirements for classification should be raised, and a greater number of scores with required percentages determine annual standings. Amongst marksmen themselves there are such varying degrees of excellence that a general feeling has long prevailed that it is time to institute a higher class of sharpshooters.

With a number of almost phenomenal "shots" in the Army, there is possibility (under existing orders) to select the "best" marksmen that splendid riflemen, like Lieuts. Partello, Merriam, and Van Vliet, Sergts. Barrett, Clark, and others, will continue indefinitely to represent their companies and carry off all prizes offered. This is very disheartening to others scarcely inferior in skill to those named, and it has been thought that some modification of existing orders in this particular is imperatively needed.

Another matter to which attention has been very properly called is the disadvantage at which enlisted men compete with commissioned officers at posts. The men have hard fatigue duty and other work which make conditions between them and their officers unequal; it has been recommended that an improvement in direction of perfect fairness would be to choose only enlisted men at posts, in the first instance allowing department commanders to select (upon recommendations by post commanders) one or more officers to represent each regiment at department contests.

Other rewards having been provided, it is believed that special inducements authorized by paragraph V, General Orders, No. 86, series of 1879, from these headquarters, should now be withdrawn. If the grade of sharpshooter be created, a distinctive insignia would be desirable, and such privileges as interests of the service might warrant, in the discretion of division and department commanders, would be perhaps productive of beneficial results.

There have been many suggestions, also, for an improved manner of indicating, by buttons, badges, or pins, present and past skill in marksmanship. I have directed issue of a general order embodying several recommendations herein referred to, and think it will cover all requirements until a new manual of rifle firing be adopted.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General, Commanding.

The General Order referred to by Gen. Sheridan is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, A. G. O.,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1884.

G. O. No. 12.

Pending preparation of a new manual of rifle firing, with approval of the Secretary of War the following is ordered:

I.—Wherever necessary ranges can be obtained, marksmen will be advanced in regular target practice to distances 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, using service rifles and service ammunition.

II.—The grade of sharpshooter is established. To enter this class the following percentages will be required: 98 per cent. at 200, 300, and 600 yards each, and 76 per cent. at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards each. Division and department commanders in their discretion will extend to sharpshooters such privileges as interests of the service will permit.

In view of the greater amount of ammunition now authorized, and the increased skill attained under systematic training in rifle firing, requirements heretofore adopted are raised. Hereafter the best three scores made (each having the required percentage) will determine annual classifications. In calculating the figure of merit all company officers and regimental staff will be included; sharpshooters will each be given a multiplier of 200. Besides those now excluded from consideration, all who desert or are transferred or discharged during the first month, and all who are prevented by sickness from firing during the whole practice season, will also be disregarded. Medical certificates will be required to accompany exceptions claimed on account of sickness.

Annual consolidated returns of classifications required by paragraph III, General Orders, No. 86, series of 1879, from these headquarters, will be more carefully prepared; department totals will include only those actually classified in the departments, and will not comprise companies firing in other departments.

III.—When supplied, the following insignia will be worn to indicate skill in marksmanship: Marksmen qualifying during the current year will always wear one pair of marksmen's buttons. Those qualifying for the second time may wear two pairs. After qualifying three times (not necessarily in consecutive years) a marksmen's pin will be worn on the left breast. Those wearing marksmen's pins will not wear more than the single pair of marksmen's buttons, indicating renewed qualification during the year. A sharpshooter will be indicated by a small bronze cross worn below the opening of the coat-collar while he continues to qualify annually in that class. The cross and the pin will be property of the winner, and they may be worn upon the breast after ceasing to qualify in the corresponding classes. They will be issued and sold according to present regulations concerning marksmen's buttons. Commissioned officers may wear these insignia at their option, if entitled to them.

When, through no fault of his own (such as continued detached service or sickness through the entire practice season), a marksmen or sharpshooter has no opportunity to qualify the next succeeding year, he may continue to wear the insignia of his class for another year. The Adjutant General of the Army will supply forms of certificates for sharpshooters and marksmen; qualifying scores will be entered at department headquarters and certificates issued to those entitled to receive them.

IV.—Hereafter, all duly qualified marksmen in the Army will be considered eligible for selection to attend annual department competitions; but whenever any marksmen has been three times member of a department team or has won any three of the authorized prize medals, he will be announced in general orders from these headquarters as belonging to a distinguished class no longer eligible to compete for these honors without special permission from the Commanding General of the Army.

Post commanders will send only enlisted men to represent companies at contest for places upon department teams, but department commanders may select (upon recommendations by post commanders) two commissioned officers from each regiment in their commands to compete. In the discretion of department commanders, staff officers may be allowed to enter department competitions.

All annual competitions for prizes and places upon teams, distances will remain as heretofore, but the total of the best two

days' scores of the three fired will determine composition of teams. Preliminary practice will not exceed five days for department contests or three days for division and Army competitions. Individual skirmish matches will always be held at these meetings, and scores will be carefully recorded and announced as contemplated by General Orders, No. 63, series of 1882, from these headquarters. This very important kind of target practice will not be neglected. A medal will be awarded to the skirmisher making the best individual score at each of the annual competitions for department, division, and Army prizes.

V.—The accompanying consolidated return of annual classification of rifle firing in the Army for 1883 is published for information of all concerned. The Lieutenant General regards with pleasure this proof of improvement in marksmanship.

Orders relating to target practice will be rigidly enforced by all commanders, and further progress is hoped for during the year.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, A. G. O.,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1884.

G. O. No. 13.

In announcing to the Army the result of the competition for the "Nevada Trophy," had during the target year of 1883, the Lieutenant General of the Army congratulates the members of Company B, 21st Infantry (which is again the winning company), who, by an increased score over that made the year before, lead all competitors for this handsome trophy, which is therefore again awarded to that company, and to be held by it until the result of the next competition is announced.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

Tabulated Record of Competition for the "Nevada Trophy."

Department.	Co. and Regt. (Infantry).	Month in which target firing was had.	Total number of men firing.	Average aggregate strength of company.	Per cent. of men firing to aggregate strength.	Total score.	Per cent.
Columbia, Fort Townsend, W.T.	B, 21st.	June.	36	44.6	80.71	3,160	87.77
East, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.	I, 12th.	Sept.	24	28.4	84.5	1,924	80.16
Platte, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.	K, 9th.	Aug.	34	42	80	2,920	85.88
Texas, Fort McIntosh, Texas.	E, 10th.	April.	39	48	81.25	2,480	73.83
Dakota, Fort Custer, Mont.	K, 5th.	Aug.	32	40	80	2,730	85.31
Missouri, Uncompahgre, Col.	D, 14th.	Sept.	33	41	80.48	2,679	81.18

*We gave in the JOURNAL of Feb. 16, 1884, p. 591, the classification for 1883, compiled from the Department General Orders. As the classification which accompanies General Sheridan's order, compiled from the returns of the Army at large, differs somewhat from our statement, we reproduce it here:

	Final classification in firing.	Percent but not firing.	Total classified.	Figures of merit.	Order of merit.
Marksmen.	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.		
1st Inf.....	95	60	89	349	25
2d Inf.....	50	21	20	375	26
3d Inf.....	222	65	65	124	4
4th Inf.....	89	78	32	288	18
5th Inf.....	126	87	63	208	3
6th Inf.....	71	79	32	332	20
7th Inf.....	172	95	66	144	6
8th Inf.....	62	78	79	207	20
9th Inf.....	182	9	36	208	20
10th Inf.....	96	37	43	237	81
11th Inf.....	268	73	33	115	6
12th Inf.....	95	73	58	215	22
13th Inf.....	124	97	67	211	6
14th Inf.....	134	75	109	187	6
15th Inf.....	133	37	59	279	22
16th Inf.....	71	98	74	287	22
17th Inf.....	208	64	88	145	13
18th Inf.....	216	96	89	98	16
19th Inf.....	64	80	81	236	30
20th Inf.....	69	88	88	279	19
21st Inf.....	168	102	47	175	19
22d Inf.....	41	107	96	310	1
23d Inf.....	72	89	61	362	8
24th Inf.....	337	45	30	70	1
25th Inf.....	168	112	101	144	14
Total Inf.....	3,333	1,938	1,537	5,615	411

	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	Percent but not firing.	Total classified.	Figures of merit.	Order of merit.
1st Cav.....	82	81	99	505	32	799	26.38
2d Cav.....	153	114	173	307	32	779	39.02
3d Cav.....	66	39	59	639	81	893	19.16
4th Cav.....	53	66	89	897	72	807	29.84
5th Cav.....	118	73	44	616	54	807	28.23
6th Cav.....	60	72	68	618	47	865	21.43
7th Cav.....	150	99	156	388	26	816	36.08
8th Cav.....	109	80	138	438	66	830	29.36
9th Cav.....	78	70	73	568	32	813	24.31
10th Cav.....	30	60	90	595	34	808	18.80
Total Cav.....	896	755	990	5,149	486	8,277	26.13

	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	Percent but not firing.	Total classified.	Figures of merit.	Order of merit.
1st Art.....	204	47	23	182	36	492	32.7
2d Art.....	40	26	33	335	20	454	21.86
3d Art.....	80	82	34	290	31	487	30.8
4th Art.....	80	31	37	319	33	519	29.24
5th Art.....	75	36	26	344	48	538	26.13
Total Art.....	479	212	132	1,474	168	2,486	32.16

Engr. Bat...	97	10	5	59	40	211	52.85	8
Gen. staff etc*	*27	8	6	10	48
Aggregate..	4,834	2,920	2,690	12,907	1,104	23,855	36.15	

THE CASE OF REDMOND TULLY.

The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has rendered the following opinion in the case of 1st Lieut. Redmond Tully, 25th Infantry, who claims longevity pay for service prior to his restoration to the Army by an act of Congress of March 3, 1881:

His reappointment was authorized by act of March 3, 1881, for his relief (21 St. 610), under which the Comptroller held in 1881 that he was not entitled to be credited with any previous service, enlisted or commissioned, in computing his service for longevity pay. The Army appropriation acts of February 24, 1881 (21 St. 346), and June 3, 1882 (22 St. 113), each contain the following provision: "And the actual time of service in the Army or Navy, or both shall be allowed all officers in computing their pay."

Tully filed an application for arrears of longevity pay, claiming that the effect of the latter act, as it was passed after the act for his relief, was to place him on an even footing with other officers and entitled him to be credited from June 30, 1882, with all the service rendered by him. The Second Auditor reported against the allowance of the claim upon the ground that the prohibition contained in the act of March 3, 1881, was a continuing prohibition, and that as identical language was used in the acts of March 3, 1881, and June 30, 1882, it could not have been the intention of Congress in carrying forward and repealing the language to remove said prohibition. Case returned to Auditor with the following indorsement on the certificate:

Respectfully returned to the Hon. Second Auditor. I am of opinion that the act of June 30, 1882 (22 St. 113), had the effect to modify the provisions of March 3, 1881 (21 St. 610), so as to entitle the claimant to be credited with the full time served by him as a commissioned officer and as an enlisted man in computing his service for longevity pay for time subsequent to June 29, 1882. It is requested that an account be stated in the claimant's favor, in accordance with this view.

W. W. Upton, Comptroller.

Second Comptroller's Office, Feb. 21, 1884.

DECISION IN THE MORTON CASE.

SERVICE AS A CADET IN SERVICE IN THE ARMY.

Opinion of the Court of Claims.

DRAKE, Ch. J., delivered the opinion of the court. The claimant, a first lieutenant of Cavalry, sues for longevity pay to which he considers himself lawfully entitled, but which has been withheld from him. He was for four years a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated. If those four years are to be counted as a part of his service in the Army he is entitled to the longevity pay; otherwise not.

The general provision of law upon which the right of officers to that description of pay primarily rests, is section 1262 of the Revised Statutes, in these words:

"There shall be allowed and paid to each commissioned officer below the rank of the brigadier-general . . . ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each term of five years of service."

This claim, however, does not rest on this provision alone, but upon it in connection with a clause, found in the Army appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, (21 Stat. L., 346, ch. 79), and also in the like act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, (22 Stat. L., 117, ch. 254,) in these words:

"Additional pay to officers for length of service, to be paid with their current pay, and the actual time of service in the Army . . . shall be allowed all officers in computing their pay."

The point of contention is in connection with the words "actual time of service in the Army."

As the claimant's commission as a second lieutenant of Cavalry was to date from June 15, 1869, he cannot recover if his time of service began only on that day. To entitle him to recover the demand sued on, he must be allowed, 1. His period of service since he was commissioned; 2. The time he was a cadet at the Military Academy; and 3. The time of a previous service in the volunteer military forces of the United States in 1861-1864. As to the first and third there is no controversy; the contest is over the second; and it presents a question not hitherto judicially passed on.

That the claimant, while at the Academy, was in some kind of a service, that is, duty performed under orders of superiors, will not be questioned by any one who knows anything about the work, physical and mental, that a cadet there has to do, and the character of military authority and discipline to which he is subject. His "actual time of service" is every day that he is there, except when he is on the sick list. No private soldier in the Army is more in service than a cadet at West Point; though, of course, the characters of the two services are quite different.

But the point is, whether that was "service in the Army." The defendants, resting upon an opinion given by Attorney-General MacVeagh, contend that it was not; the claimant insists that it was. We concur with the claimant, upon grounds which we will very briefly state.

In section 1094 of the Revised Statutes, declaring what "the Army of the United States shall consist of," we find "the corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy" named as a part of the Army; and section 1323 provides that

"Cadets shall be subject at all times to do duty in such places and on such service as the President may direct."

Section 1321 says, too, that a cadet who refuses to take a prescribed oath of allegiance "shall be dismissed from the service."

Furthermore, the Regulations for the Military Academy, adopted by the President, declare, in fifteen different instances, offences for which a cadet may be dismissed, not from the Academy, but "from the service."

In view of these plain and express provisions of law and regulations, we are at a loss to understand why a cadet at the Military Academy is not in "service in the Army." That he is pursuing there the studies and passing through the discipline which are to fit him for higher duty and perhaps great achievements in military life, does not, in our opinion, at all affect or even touch the status given him, in unmistakable words, by the laws under which both the Academy and the Army exist.

The judgment of the court is, that, the claimant recover the amount demanded in his petition, \$169.07.

GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The detail for the officers to accompany the Greely relief expedition, as far as arranged, is about as follows:

For the flagship *Thetis*—Commander W. S. Schley, commander; Lieutenant Uriel S. S. Schley, executive officer; Lieut. Emory Taunt, navigator; Lieut. S. O. Lemly, Ensign Harlow, Chief Engineer Melville, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Green.

For the steamer *Bear*—Lieut. W. H. Emory, Jr., commander; Lieut. Colwell, executive officer; Lieut. Reynolds, navigator; Ensign Usher and Passed Assistant Surgeon Nash; Chief Engineer, John Lowe.

The detail for the supply steamer *Aleri* has not yet been determined. Lieutenants Badger and Hunt and Ensign Chambers are among those spoken of as likely to be ordered on that duty. It is expected that a steam schooner loaded with coal will also accompany the expedition.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHERE AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Cable despatch to the Navy Department reports her at St. Thomas Feb. 28. Address, care of U. S. Consul, at latter place.

Her previous movements are reported as follows: Left Port au Prince Jan. 15 and arrived at Santiago de Cuba 17th; remained four days; received the usual visits of courtesy. The Governor of the province expressed satisfaction at the increased number of Americans that were engaged there now in mining, and hoped more would come to help them develop their resources. There are about 50 Americans in that vicinity engaged in working some valuable iron mines, and a railroad of about six leagues in length is well under way, which they expect to have finished in a few months, for bringing the ore to the bay for shipment. Left Santiago de Cuba Jan. 22 for San Nicola Mole, arriving the following day. Affairs quiet. Expected to leave Jan. 31 for Puerto Plata, Turks Island, and thence to the islands which the ship is ordered to visit. Health of ship's company good.

GALERA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Having been inspected and finished taking on stores and coal, left the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., on the afternoon of Feb. 26, 1884, for Port au Prince, Hayti. She will relieve the *Sinclair* at that place, and will also transfer a quantity of stores to her. Will stop en route at Port Royal, S. C.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. Sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 21, for Port au Prince, Hayti, as reported by cable. Address, care of U. S. Consul, at latter place.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. At New Orleans, La. Expected to leave March 1, for Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Havana.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Arrived at St. Anna, Curacao, Feb. 13, after a pleasant passage from La Guayra. All well. Expected to sail for Aspinwall Feb. 20. Address, care of U. S. Consul, Aspinwall, U. S. C.

South Atlantic Station—Commodore Thomas S. Phelps. Address Mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. s. n. a. s.) En route to the U. S. A cable despatch of Feb. 19, 1884, announces her arrival at Cape Town, Africa.

Advices of her previous movements report her at Zanzibar, Jan. 1st, 1884, and to sail on the 5th for Mozambique Channel. While at Zanzibar the customary salutes and courtesies were exchanged with the authorities, also the usual courtesies with the foreign departments and consular officers. On the 23rd Dec., by appointment, and accompanied by fifteen officers, Commo. Phelps was formally received by the Sultan, attended by his whole court, with a salute of 13 guns. Two thousand soldiers were present, and formed in front of the palace with arms presented. A band played the national air, and other honors, usually accorded to officers of the highest rank, were extended. On the same day His Majesty entertained Commo. Phelps and his officers at a banquet, given at the palace, and afterwards on the plaza; and on the following day accompanied the Commodore and his officers on a drive to his suburban palaces, although His Majesty was suffering at the time from an attack of fever. He declared his intention of visiting the Brooklyn, but was prevented from doing so on account of sickness. Commo. Phelps thanked His Majesty in the name of the President and people of the U. S. for the distinguished courtesies, extended to them, through him, as their Naval representative. His Majesty has, in every respect compatible with his elevated station, exhibited his distinguished friendship for His Excellency, the President, and the citizens of the U. S.; in the extraordinary courtesies extended representatives of the flag borne by Commo. Phelps, which the latter has endeavored to reciprocate in a spirit consistent with the cordial esteem entertained for His Majesty by the Government of the U. S. The presence of the Brooklyn appears to have produced beneficial effects upon the government and people of Zanzibar, extending, in the opinion of the foreign consuls, not only to American interests, but to those of other nations interested on the east coast of Africa.

NIPAC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Buenos Ayres, Jan. 14, 1884.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin. Mail should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Edward E. Potter. Reported by cable at Naples Feb. 12.

QUINERHART, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Leghorn, Italy, at last accounts. Was to be at Palermo about Feb. 20, where she probably is now.

KEARSGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. At Leghorn, Italy, at last accounts. Was to be at Palermo about Feb. 20, where she probably is.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral Aaron K. Hughes.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Joseph B. Coghlan. At Sitka, Alaska. Address same.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Chas. C. Carpenter. Mail address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Valparaiso, Jan. 8. On Dec. 2, 1883, arrived at Callao, Peru, from Payta. On the 3d, the Chilean war steamer *Cochrane* got under way and steamed from San Lorenzo for the purpose of saluting the flag of Rear Admiral Hughes. Her commanding officer called on the Admiral, who thanked him for the trouble he had taken to extend the salute, which the *Hartford* duly returned. The usual courtesies were exchanged with the foreign men-of-war in port. On Dec. 4 the Admiral called on Mr. Phelps, U. S. Minister, and with him visited the Peruvian Gen. Iglesias. On Dec. 11 the *Hartford* sailed for Valparaiso, and arrived there on the 20th. Saluted the Chilean flag, which was returned by a shore battery. On Dec. 21 the Admiral called on Minister Legard and the Intendente of Valparaiso. The *Hartford* expected to leave Jan. 9, 1884, for Honolulu—to be due at Honolulu Feb. 20, and San Francisco March 25.

INOQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sunda. Sailed from Callao, Dec. 11, 1883, for Talcahuano, under sail, and was expected to arrive there about the 7th January, 1884.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. A cable despatch announces that she arrived at Callao, Peru, Feb. 20, 1884.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut.-Commander Francis W. Dickinson. Store ship. Callao, Peru. Will be relieved by the *Monongahela*.

PENACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns, Capt. Henry Erben. En route for the U. S. Expected to reach Hampton Roads, Va., during the middle of May, where letters should be sent. Capt. Erben, in a cable despatch received by the Secretary of the Navy, Feb. 19, reports the arrival of the *Penacola* at Cape Town.

WAOSHETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. At Callao, Peru, Dec. 21, 1883.

SHENANDOAH, 3d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Porto Grande, Island of St. Vincent, Jan. 22. Expected to sail that day for Montevideo, touching two or three days at St. Jago. Capt. Norton says in his report, there are three American schooners in port, one of which is a whaler, the other two trade between the islands and the coast of Africa. The port averages but three or four vessels under our flag per year, and American interests are confined to one Boston firm that deals in flour and dry goods, and one Portland, Me., firm trading amongst the islands and on the coast. There are but five American citizens residing at Porto Grande. No ship's supplies are to be had except coal and a little firewood—the latter imported from Madeira, and very expensive. Ship's bread can be had in small quantities at odd times, but the supply cannot be depended upon. There is practically nothing to be had of fresh meats and vegetables or fruits. The island of St. Vincent produces literally nothing, and even drinking water is imported from the neighboring islands.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis.

ALEXI, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. Arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Feb. 19, 1884, after a pleasant passage. Expected to remain ten days, and then leave for Shanghai, China.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Roze Island, Corea, Dec. 23.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Arrived at Canton, China, Dec. 19. Will remain for present.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Funnell F. Harrington. At Shanghai, China, Jan. 12.

MONOGACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. Reported at Shanghai, China, Jan. 12, 1884.

OSISSEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGleeser. At League Island, Pa. Address same. It is expected that she will sail for China on or before the 15th of March.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden. At Tientsin, China.

RIICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.) Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Shanghai, Jan. 22, 1884. Has been ordered to return home by the way of the Mediterranean, and expects to arrive at New York about August next.

Advices from Shanghai, of Jan. 22, 1884, state that there is no material change in affairs nor in the position of the vessels of the squadron since last report of Jan. 8. The Chinese continue to make preparations for war. Rear Admiral Davis had arranged for concert of action, and the protection of American citizens in the event of an attack by the natives. The *Monogacy* and *Juniata*, in addition to the flagship, are at Shanghai. There were also two Russian, one English and one German war vessel in port. On the 12th of January the blue jackets and marines of the *Richmond*, *Juniata*, and *Monogacy* were exercised at drill on shore. The drill had a good effect on both foreigners and natives. The U. S. Consul General addressed a complimentary letter to Admiral Davis on the subject of the display. Passed Asst. Paymaster Ring, of the *Enterprise*, who was sent to the hospital at Yokohama, Dec. 15, was convalescing and would soon rejoin his vessel.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 10 guns, Capt. Robert L. Phythian. A cablegram received on Feb. 25 from Capt. Phythian, by the Secretary of the Navy, reports the arrival of the *Trenton*, at Port Said, Egypt. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore Stephen B. Lucie.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Chas. V. Gridley. Left New York, Feb. 18, 1884, and went to sea for a practice cruise. She will visit Point-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, Basse-Terre, St. Kitts, and some port in the island of St. Thomas. She will return to United States about June 20.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. In winter quarters. Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Edmund O. Matthews. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. O. Wise. Left Hampton Roads, Va., Feb. 26, on a cruise to the West Indies.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Training ship. At New York. Will leave as soon as defects from recent collision are made good, for a cruise to Lisbon and the coast of Africa, expecting to be absent about four months. Was taken out of Dry Dock Feb. 25.

On Special Service.

ALARM, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown, commanding. At Washington, D. C.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Caldwell. En route for San Francisco, Cal. Sailed Jan. 28 from Rio de Janeiro for Montevideo. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles J. Train, commanding temporarily. Sailed from Boston, Feb. 19, for Port Royal, S. C., where she arrived Feb. 27. Letters may be sent to Port Royal for the present. She will probably remain there for ten days or two weeks. Left Boston Feb. 19, but anchored in President Roads until the 21st.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. At Corinto at last accounts. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, in her winter quarters, at the Dock foot of 23d Street, East River.

TALLAPOOSA, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John F. Merry, commanding. At Norfolk, Va., at last advice.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. Sailed from New York, Feb. 19, 1884, for Port Royal, S. C., where she arrived Feb. 26.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship, New York.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. David G. McRitchie. At Washington, D. C., at last accounts.
St. Louis, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.
Wabash, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.
Wyandotte, 4th rate, 3 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Maropac*, *Manhattan*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comd. D. W. Mahan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Reports received by the Naval Hydrographic Office indicate that the ice is coming down from the Arctic regions much earlier this season than usual. This is regarded as favorable for the Greely Relief Expedition, as there will be more open water in the Polar regions than is usual at this time of the year, and there will consequently be less danger from ice pack.

The New York *Evening Post* says: "The Naval Advisory Board has come to the rescue of the new cruisers and made a reply to the criticisms of Mr. B. F. Isherwood. In his testimony before the Senate Committee the Chief Engineer said of the *Chicago* that she was so built as to make her slow and her endurance small—qualities which in a cruiser are serious defects—and he compared her in some respects to a raft. The only reply to all this is as follows: 'His statements before the wind like a raft, and that the *Chicago* is not superior to a merchant ship in any respect, and many others in the same tone, are held up for record upon which time will render a sufficient verdict.' This might do well for a navy in which the *Pineapple* was flagship and of which Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., was Admiral; but what the public wants is not to be amused, but to know what the truth is. A Chief Engineer's scientific criticisms are not to be disposed of in this way; nor do we wish to wait for 'time' to render a verdict. It will take 'time' many years to make it up, and we want the cruisers now."

It is hoped that the Arctic steamer *Bear* will be placed in the dry-dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by Saturday. Her deck-house will be extended and the decks and hull strengthened, preparatory to her cruises in the Arctic regions. A large force will be put to work at once, building necessary boats, sledges, etc., for the expedition.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been ordered to convene at the Washington Navy-yard on February 28, 1884, for the trial of George Cantine, a landsman of the U. S. S. *Speedwell*, who is charged with robbing the dead bodies of the victims of the steamer *Columbus*. The following officers will compose the court: Captain James A. Greer, Commander S. D. Greene, Commander Silas Casey, Commander Sterling, Lieuts. M. B. Buford, S. N. Hemphill, Nathan Sargent; Judge Advocate S. C. Lemly.

The Secretary of the Navy and Chief Constructor Wilson before the Sub-Committee of the House on Appropriations on Feb. 27, and represented the necessity of an immediate deficiency appropriation for the Bureau of Construction and Repairs. Owing to the rapidity with which the *Trenton*, *Shesapeake*, *Onizpe* and other vessels were fitted, the naval appropriation for construction and repair is already exhausted, and unless further money is immediately appropriated all work under construction and repair will cease on March 1. Secretary Chandler also acquainted the Committee with the necessity of an appropriation for the rental of quarters for the Examining and other Boards which were deprived of their rooms by the removal of the old Navy Department building.

The *Triana* left New York Feb. 21 for Newport, where she is to remain in connection with the Torpedo Station and for experimental purposes by the Torpedo Board.

The Herreshoff Company, Bristol, R. I., are building a steam launch for the steel despatch boat *Dolphin*; also two steam launches for the Greely Relief Expedition, to be done by April 1, and a steam launch for the new steamer *Patterson*, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The *Monongahela*, now being fitted out for a storeship at the Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., will be ready for commission in about six weeks, and will relieve the *Ontard* at Callao, Peru.

A NEWSPAPER despatch of Friday, from Washington, says: "Secretary Chandler and Commodore Walker state that they do not expect that Commodore Fillebrown will be ordered to command the Navy Yard at New York. The position has been offered to Commodore Luce, who has declined it, but efforts are making to have him take the place. Commodore Luce does not like the political relations that the position of commandant at New York entails."

The *Phlox* got aground on Greenberry's Point, Thursday night, and an Annapolis despatch of Friday reports her still ashore.

A DESPATCH from Washington says: "Secretary Chandler, on Wednesday, formally recommended the nomination of Medical Director F. M. Gunnell to be Surgeon General of the Navy, vice Medical Director Wales, whose term expired January 23."

Lieutenant-Commander Chas. H. Davis, U. S. N., reports to the Navy Department from Valparaiso, Chili, that measurement of the differences of longitude between Valparaiso and Cordova and Valparaiso and Lima by means of the telegraph has been successfully accomplished. Dr. B. A. Gould, the Director of the Argentine National Observatory at Cordova, assisted in the measurement between Cordova and Valparaiso.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Feb. 23.—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hall, to the training ship *Minnesota*.

Feb. 23.—Commodore Jno. H. Upshur, ordered to examination preliminary to promotion, March 3, 1884.

DETACHED.

Feb. 23.—Lieutenant C. M. McCarty, from the *Speedwell* and ordered as Executive on board the receiving vessel *Wyandotte*.

Passed Asst. Surgeon F. S. Nash, from the *Despatch* and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Xavier Ferrimond, from the *Speedwell* and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington.

Mate John A. H. Wilmuth, from the *Speedwell* and ordered to the Navy-yard, Washington.

Passed Asst. Surgeon W. H. Rush, from the *Minnesota* and ordered to the *Despatch*.

Ensign Thos. A. Parke, from the *Owipce* and granted sick leave.

Feb. 26.—Naval Constructor G. R. Boush, from special duty at Chester, Pa., and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Emory, from special duty with the Admiral of the Navy and ordered to command the *Bear*.

Feb. 27.—Chief Engineer Cipriano Andrade, from duty as Inspector of Coal at Philadelphia and ordered to the *Oatpee*.

Chief Engineer John Lowe, from the *Yantic* and ordered to the *Bear*, of the Greely Relief Expedition.

Lieutenant Nathaniel K. Usher, from the training ship *Saratoga* and ordered to the *Bear*.

Lieutenant Wm. H. Schuetze having completed the special duty connected with the Jeannette search, will proceed to his home and wait orders.

Feb. 28.—Lieutenant Chas. T. Force, detached from the *Ranger* and ordered to proceed home and report arrival.

NOMINATIONS.

Feb. 25.—Commodore William G. Temple, to be a Rear-Admiral.

Passed Asst. Engineer William H. Harris, to be a Chief Engineer.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

Feb. 26.—Commodore W. G. Temple to be a Rear-Admiral from Feb. 22, 1884, vice Shufeldt, retired.]

RESIGNED.

The resignation of Cadet G. E. Lynott is accepted.

DISMISSED.

Cadets J. W. Maxey, L. H. Jastrowski and Frederick Parker are dismissed from the Naval Academy.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths.—In the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending Feb. 27, 1884:

John Burke, Gunner, Feb. 17, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Thomas Edward Gant, Landsman, Feb. 17, U. S. S. *Franklin*, Norfolk, Va.

THE JEANNETTE DEAD.

On Saturday last the ceremonies in New York attending the reception, funerals, etc., of the remains of Lieutenant-Commander De Long and his comrades were brought to a close amid general demonstrations of respect and sorrow. The remains were then conveyed to their respective and final destinations for interment.

The bodies were taken soon after 9 o'clock to Pier No. 1, North River, by the *Nina*, where they were received by a delegation of officers from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and were then transferred to the hearses in waiting for transportation to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in accordance with the programme already given. At noon the first gun of the salute was fired from Governor's Island; the Navy Yard Band played the solemn funeral march, and the various divisions of the procession passed one by one into line, while the bands of the 23d and 69th N. Y. Regts. and of the Regular Army took up the dirge in succession. Thirty mounted police headed the line. Then came Commander H. B. Robinson, the marshal; Capt. E. P. Meeker and Lt. D. D. V. Stuart, aides; the Navy Yard Band, a battalion of Marines, Major Charles Heywood in command; and Lieuts. Harber and Schuetze in charge of the pall. The boys and graduates of the New York Nautical school-ship *St. Mary's* and blue jackets from the *Saratoga*, the *Minnesota*, and the *Colorado* flanked the line of hearses. Chief Engineer Melville and Lieut. Danenhower, with the other survivors of the expedition, and Lieuts. Berry and Hunt, followed. Next came the mourners' carriages—Mrs. De Long; Warren Chipp, the father of the late lieutenant; Edward Ambler, Bernard A. Collins, Mrs. Mary A. Boyd, Ah Fong, the brother of seaman Ah Sam; Mrs. Mary E. Klein and Albert C. Brown. Seamen of the United States steamers *Colorado* and *Minnesota* and a battalion of seamen apprentices from the *Saratoga* wheeled into line behind these. The 23d Regiment, under Col. Ward, followed at a short interval; behind this was the 69th Regiment, and in the wake of this a battalion of the Regular Army under General R. H. Jackson. Officers of the Army and Navy and other invited guests filled in the line in advance of United States, State, county, and city officials. After Commodores Loring, English, and other Chiefs of the Naval Bureaus, came Gen. Hancock and Secretary Lincoln. Secretary Chandler rode with Commodore Upshur. The Grand Army of the Republic, committees and societies, including members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, formed the last of the line. The boys from the training ship *Saratoga* attracted much attention.

The body of Jerome J. Collins was not left with the others at the Navy Yard, being taken from there at once to the armory of the 69th Regiment, New York, escorted by that regiment and members of the *Herald* staff. The other bodies were placed in the Equipment building, at the Yard, where they were visited by large numbers. The body of Mr. Collins, after lying in state all night at the armory, was taken to the Cathedral in Fifth avenue, where a high mass of requiem was celebrated. His remains will be sent to Ireland. The body of Surg. Ambler went to Virginia, and that of Seaman Boyd to Philadelphia. The rest of the *Jeannette's* dead were buried from the Church of the Holy Trinity Saturday morning, the interment taking place at Woodlawn Cemetery.

A friend of Dr. Ambler bears feeling testimony to his character in a letter to the New York *Herald*. He says:

While one of the staff at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., he received a telegram from the Navy Department asking if he would volunteer for duty on the *Jeannette*. Up to that time the idea of seeing fame among the frozen seas of the north had not been entertained by him; but, not wishing to have his name coupled with a refusal where hardship and probable danger were involved, he promptly accepted. This he certainly would not have done had he known, as he soon afterward learned, that the same offer or request had been declined by others. He did not, for this reason, recede from the responsibility he had assumed, but unflinchingly bent every energy to secure success to the enterprise so far as in his power lay, and to his painstaking examination as to the physical qualifications of the personnel of the *Jeannette's* crew, to his zeal and forethought in providing the

necessities of life under the peculiar conditions to which the ship's company were to be subjected, and to his wise hygienic and sanitary suggestions may be ascribed for the most part the vigorous health of the officers and men, enabling them finally to encounter unprecedented labor and exposure. The immunity from that terrible scourge of polar travelers, scurvy, in which the *Jeannette* expedition stands prominently alone, were there nothing else, should be a lasting memorial to his professional capacity and foresight. But the months of the survivors of that ill-fated expedition have opened to testify how grandly he arose to meet all emergencies. They portray him as the genial companion, the skillful surgeon, the accomplished physician and sturdy officer. Melville, when asked by the court whom of the expedition he would specially commend for his behavior, promptly replied, "Dr. Ambler," and he was unstinted in his praise of him. During the famous retreat over the ice Ambler was one of the leading spirits. He harnessed two half-starved Esquimaux dogs to a sled of his own contriving, on which were lashed the surgical instruments, medical stores and scientific records; and leaving them to follow in the rear with the sick, the Doctor took his place in advance day after day, as chief of the roadmakers. He wielded a heavy sledge hammer like a Hercules, breaking down ice hummocks to level a road for the boats. It was related of him that he invariably, when the day's work began, took up the heaviest of the sledges, thus setting an encouraging example to the men. We see him laying this down for a moment to perform an iridectomy, one of the most delicate operations in eye surgery. After De Long's boats had reached the Lena delta, and failing to find succor for three weeks or longer, the commander decided to send two of the strongest of his party in advance to seek aid. The main body travelled very slowly, most of them being scarcely able to walk at all, and having to transport the sick. De Long was able to walk only for five minutes at a time. Ambler was the strongest of the party, and the commanding officer selected him and Nindeman to go on ahead for succor and to save their own lives, if possible, both of them being able for a long march. When this was communicated to the doctor he told his commander that he ought not to leave his sick as he preferred to share their fortunes to the end, and that his going away would look like abandoning them.

The remains of Dr. Ambler were carried to his home in Markham, Va., where they were buried from the Leeds Episcopal Church, Rev. H. B. Lee, a classmate of Ambler's at the Washington and Lee University, officiating. The carriages, in the funeral procession were followed by several hundred residents of Fauquier Co. mounted, among them many of Dr. Ambler's former comrades in Ashby's Confederate cavalry. Dr. Ambler's sister and two brothers were present, but their mother was unable to attend on account of her grief and infirmities. After the grave was filled it was covered by the Russian, German and American wreaths, offerings forming a large floral mound.

A GIFT TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following communication explains the action taken by the United States in securing the British steamer *Alert* for use in the Greely Relief Expedition:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21, 1884.

To the President:

In the search for vessels suitable for the expedition now preparing to relieve Lieut. Greely and his party attention was early directed to the *Alert*, which is the property of the British Government and was the advance ship of the expedition under Sir George Narce. It was desired to secure this vessel, as she is peculiarly fitted for the intended service, and as the inspecting officers recommended her Mr. Lowell was, therefore, instructed to ask whether she could be spared for the service. Information of the wish of this Government having previously and informally reached the British Admiralty, a private intimation was conveyed to the United States Minister to the effect that the British Government had not forgotten the very considerate conduct of this Government on the occasion of the recovery of the *Resolute*, and that should any suggestion be made that the vessel would be of use to the expedition, she would be presented. The *Resolute*, a vessel, as the President remembers, formerly belonging to her Majesty's navy, having been abandoned in the Arctic region, was discovered and brought to the United States by American seamen and thereupon was purchased by this Government of her salvors, repaired and returned to Great Britain. On her arrival in England the vessel was received by the Queen in person, and the officers of the United States Navy who took the ship thither were treated with every official and personal courtesy. The Government of her Majesty has now given the *Alert* to the United States unconditionally, with her anchors, chains, and such of her equipment as can be utilized.

Recognizing this graceful and opportune act of courtesy on the part of her Majesty's Government, the undersigned to-day instructed Mr. Lowell as follows by telegraph: "Her Majesty's Government having presented to the Government of the United States the ship *Alert* to aid in the relief of Lieut. Greely and his party, you will inform the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the spirit which prompts this act of generosity and this evidence of sympathy with the object in view, receives the highest appreciation of the President, as it will that of the people of the United States. The President sends his cordial thanks for the opportune gift of this vessel, which he accepts in the name of the United States, and which will be used in the humane enterprise for which it is peculiarly adapted." Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

A resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to the British Government for the generous gift was reported by Mr. Hale from the Committee on Naval Affairs, on Tuesday, and immediately passed by the Senate, in the following form:

Resolved, etc. That the act of Her Britannic Majesty's Government in presenting to the United States the Arctic steamship *Alert*, which will be used in the contemplated expedition to relieve Lieut. Greely and his party, is recognized as opportune and generous, and is deeply appreciated by the Congress and people of the United States. That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate a copy of this resolution to Her Majesty's Government.

When the joint resolution reached the House, Mr. Cox, of New York, asked unanimous consent for its immediate passage, but objection was made by Mr. Robinson, popularly known as the British tail-twister.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVY YARD, BOSTON.

A SUMMARY Court-martial, with Lieut. Morgan as senior member, met during the week, for the trial of a marine at the barracks.

Lieut. H. W. Lyon, recently ordered to duty at the South Boston Iron Works, arrived on Saturday evening.

Paymaster Guild, of the *Wabash*, has returned from leave of absence.

Lieut. Commander Farenholt took a draft of men to League Island early in the week.

Considerable work is being done in the ropewalk, and it is expected that the force of workmen will be employed for some time.

The Secretary of the Navy has approved the suggestion of the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory in regard to the adoption of the new time standard (seventy-fifth meridian) at the observatory from and after Saturday, March 1, in order that the time at the observatory may correspond with the standard adopted for use in the District of Columbia. There is no doubt that this action will result in the adoption of the new time standard by all the executive departments in Washington.

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CERS OF THE ARMY.

The test case of Capt. Morton, 3d Cavalry, recently presented
to the Court of Claims by Moberly & Stryker, has been decided
in his favor. All having claims of this class are informed that as
the said firm are no longer doing business together, A. A. Ho-
mer, late judge advocate U. S. A., has been appointed by the Su-
preme Court of this district as a receiver, unobjectionable to all
concerned to take charge of all powers of attorney executed to
the said firm in this class of claims, and will prosecute all this
kind of business inaugurated by the said firm, doing his best to
satisfy the claimants and subjecting them for the joint benefit of
the members of said firm to only 10 per cent. charge on the
amount collected.

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

The new element added to the struggle in the Soudan
is that England now frankly enters the lists as a com-
batant. The Army which Gen. Graham marched the
other day from Trinkitat to offer battle to Osman Digma
was not like the forces of Hicks and of Baker, an
Egyptian, but a genuine British Army, officers and
men. England has at last drifted into a campaign in
Upper Nubia—she is at war with the Mahdi.

The first point to note is that this drifting has been
going on steadily, though sometimes imperceptibly,
under the pressure of events, from a period before the
bombardment of Alexandria and the victory of Tel-el-
Kebir. Prior to Arabi's revolt, it was well known to
the Khedive that Mohammed Ahmed was stirring up a
dangerous revolt in Darfour and Kordofan; but with
his own Government in jeopardy, he could not greatly
concern himself then with what was going on twelve
hundred miles away from Cairo. The few troops sent
at first by the local Government to arrest the would-be
Messiah of Islam, were driven off. Months later, the
Khedive dispatched several thousand men, but El
Mahdi, who meanwhile had raised an Army, destroyed
the column. Then the numerically considerable and
well-armed expedition of Gen. Hicks marched from
Khartoum towards El Obeid, the capital of Kordofan,
which the Prophet had captured after a long siege, and
the army of Hicks was annihilated. Even then, Great
Britain was not ready to interfere, her nominal policy
being to withdraw from Egypt. But when El Mahdi's
influence spread to the Red Sea coast, and threatened
to sweep down the Nile Valley to Egypt proper and the
Suez Canal; when the flame of fanaticism was likely to
catch and kindle in every Mahometan country, unless
speedily quenched; when the destruction first of a
reconnaissance in force out of Suakin, then the rout of
Gen. Baker's column intended to relieve Tokar, and
finally the surrender of Sinkat, coupled with the bitter
experience of Hicks, showed that the Khedive's troops
were only good for fuel to feed the fires of the rebellion,
England learned that she must put her own soldiers
into the field.

The rapid sketch of events just given will doubtless
suggest that a prime cause of all the disasters hitherto
has been indecision and tardiness. Whenever the right
thing has been done at all, it has been done too late.
Half the army that perished at El Obeid could have
made an end of the Prophet a year earlier, and he would
by this time have been forgotten. Baker's column, so
thoroughly cut up by Osman Digma, could a few weeks
earlier have relieved both Sinkat and Tokar. We have

never regarded these two points, to be sure, as possess-
ing any strategic importance—they are practically but
outposts of Suakin; still, they held garrisons which
should have either been reinforced or withdrawn be-
times, and the moral effect of capturing these and other
towns, where resistance is attempted at all, must be
disastrous.

Yet it would be a narrow and superficial view of the
military situation in the Soudan, to think of it only on
its negative side—the side of its vacillations and blun-
ders. Mohammed Ahmed, whose best augury for the
future is that all the fates have combined in his favor
thus far, has not owed all his success to the mistakes of
his enemies. The Soudan has long been ripe for his
sickle. The region has no necessary political con-
nection with Egypt. It is geographically separated
from the latter by hundreds of miles of a broad desert,
across which the Nile flows. Egypt, entering originally
into the Soudan through love of conquest, has, in these
later years, backed by England, put down the Khar-
toum slave-trade and imposed heavy taxes. In the
desire to restore this lucrative traffic and to be rid of the
tax collector, are found two substantial motives for re-
volt. Add to these the predatory instincts of the Arab
horsemen and the hope of plundering all foreigners,
then crown these sordid incentives with the emotional
element of religious fanaticism, inflamed with the
startling conviction that the promised deliverer of Islam,
the heaven-sent ruler of the world, is actually at hand,
and the peril of this Soudanese revolt is manifest.

It is to be noted, as a central fact in the military situ-
ation, that there are two totally distinct lines of insur-
gent operations, both of which have been thus far
crowned with success. El Obeid, the Mahdi's head-
quarters, is six hundred miles from Suakin, the scene
of Osman Digma's operations. There is no evidence
that the latter has received a man from the Mahdi's
army. Here, then, we have the surprising and sugges-
tive fact that all the defeats on the Red Sea coast have
been inflicted by mere outlying forces of the revolt. El
Mahdi holds in hand the whole of his powerful army
for an advance down the Nile Valley, while co-operat-
ing bands, hundreds of miles distant, have slain
thousands of the Egyptian forces, captured towns,
armed themselves with Krupp field-pieces, Gatling guns
and a great amount of small arms with their ammuni-
tion taken in combat, and now form the body which
faces the entire combined strength of the English and
Egyptian forces, military and naval, except the few
terrified garrisons along the Nile. To oppose El
Mahdi's real line of march only one man has been sent,
General Gordon.

It is clear what the true effort should be, unless all
Nubia is to be abandoned—namely, to hold a line from
Suakin across the country to Berber, and thence south
to Khartoum. These three points are alone important,
and the snapping up of small garrisons by Osman
Digma can be endured, though with some chagrin,
while these are held. Khartoum is admirably situated
for defence, being at the junction of the White and
Blue Niles, which, therefore, cover its flanks, while a
line of works protects its southern front. If, however,
Colonel Coetlogon's garrison is too small for its work,
being exposed to the dangers of an uprising within the
town as well as to El Mahdi's attack, it will, of course,
retreat on Berber. Should General Graham's Suakin
operations be unusually successful, it is probable that
an attempt would be made to reinforce and hold the
Berber-Suakin line. But should Berber offer no de-
fensive possibilities, it would not be worth while to
hold anything south of Wady Halfa (near the second
cataract) or, perhaps, anything beyond Assouan, the
old boundary of Egypt proper.

However, there is no reason at present to anticipate
such a retrograde. As for Suakin, it will, of course,
be held. We do not understand the cable despatches
expressing, from time to time, fears of its capture.
Without absolutely inconceivable mismanagement,
it should be almost as safe as Cairo. With a naval fire
on both flanks, besides the field works, it ought to be
able to resist El Mahdi's whole army, and even if seized
by treachery or sudden assault, it could be made unten-
able from the river front.

"I CAN remember well," says Lord Wolseley, "when
I was a young man, for any officer to talk on military
matters at mess was to have himself scouted as an
intolerable bore, and if he was ever found reading a
military book in his room, he was looked upon as a
prig." There are a good many, even in these days, who
think that "talking shop" is not the best promoter of
digestion; and the horror which some officers seem to
have of military literature shows that the old ideas still
retain their hold, if fashions have changed.

NEW TARGET PRACTICE REGULATIONS.

We publish this week in full General Sheridan's recent order and accompanying letter, establishing some new regulations for musketry practice, pending the official promulgation of a new manual of rifle firing, for some time past under preparation by some of our most experienced Army riflemen. The new order establishes the grade of sharpshooter, and some of those who have made their mark at 600 yards will now have an opportunity to see what record they can make at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The requirements for all marksmen are raised, in view of the increased skill attained by the past years of systematic training; new and desirable forms of insignia are established for marksmen and sharpshooters; the Department competitions are made more open to the enlisted men, and restrictions are placed upon the number of commissioned officers to be permitted to compete. As to this last measure, there are different views in the Army, we believe; but we are inclined to the opinion that it will find favor with the majority, and it will certainly remove what has hitherto been a cause of complaint.

To those familiar with work on the range, some features of the new orders will seem curious. The Springfield service rifle and service ammunition are not likely to fascinate Army marksmen at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, as may be seen by reference to certain of the scores made at the competitions at Creedmoor, in May, 1883, for places on the International Team (see JOURNAL of May 26, 1883, p. 981). There, M. W. Bull and another competitor were using Springfield rifles, considerably improved over the ordinary service pattern, and a cartridge presumably superior to the service cartridge. Bull, serenely confident in the Springfield, threw away, as will be seen from record, the first competition, took up a Brown rifle, and won the second place on the team. The military authorities, we understand, have some hundreds of the Springfield improved long-range rifles, and there would seem to be no good reason why they should not be used at the sharpshooters ranges. A rifleman soon gets tired of banging away with his rifle and hitting he knows not what or where. The sharpshooter of the immediate future will have a hard road to travel, and to succeed must have plenty of luck as well as skill. To place the requirements beyond the capabilities of the arm and ammunition would seem a useless task, and we should like to see as a preliminary some of our Army marksmen making the sharpshooter scores; then the shooter, *not the coach*, should be required to do all the shooting. A marksman or a sharpshooter should have himself alone to rely upon, and should be able to make his scores on call.

SURPLUS NAVAL OFFICERS.

It is to be assumed that Senator Hale is earnest in his desire to reduce more quickly than by the natural operation of the act of August 5, 1882, the line officers of the Navy to the number in each grade prescribed by that act. But if at the same time, he is desirous of doing this in a manner calculated to meet the approval of the officers themselves, he is most unfortunate in the plan he has adopted. As noted by us last week, the opposition to the irresponsible star chamber board intended to be established, is bitter in the extreme, and seems to us justifiable. The Secretary's original recommendation to organize a board to cut off the superfluous numbers in each grade was not a bad one, but the powers conferred in Mr. Hale's board are such as should not be lodged in any body of men, and they would have done credit to the Inquisition. There is a tradition in the Navy that when the board of 1855 met, each of its fifteen members was given a register with the idea that he should strike off the names of those officers who should be placed upon the reserved list. At their next meeting a comparison of notes revealed the fact that with a few exceptions the name of every officer, save those of the sacred fifteen, had been erased! Properly guarded by the requirements of proceedings under oath, presence of the officer whose name was unfavorably regarded, etc., such a board would be of service, and all of these important items are omitted in Mr. Hale's bill.

Nor does the so-called Pipe-Line bill, intended to be proposed by Senator Miller as a substitute for a portion of Mr. Hale's bill, appear to answer the expectations of officers. To retire two captains at every promotion of one would be a form of selection more embarrassing than any yet proposed. The principle involved is a good one, but it seems difficult to put in practice, except by giving to those officers who have served the required time in each grade the rank and pay of the next higher one, as contemplated by Mr. Fiercy's Army bill.

We would call Senator's Hale's attention to the bill which provides for the voluntary retirement of officers after thirty years' service as one that will promote the object in view. We feel assured that a goodly number would avail themselves of the privilege if it should be accorded. And if the formation of a reserved list is considered desirable as a means of reduction, we know of no better plan than that outlined by us two years ago, just prior to the meeting of the last Congress. In our article on that subject we proposed that any officer of a certain length of service (say fifteen or seventeen years) should have the privilege of going upon the reserved list on furlough pay. We believe that a good many names would be found upon it within a year after its institution, and it would be only half as costly as the reserved list proposed by Mr. Hale.

That something must be done for the young men is patent to all; not alone for the young men themselves but for the service at large. If a man is kept in a subordinate position, where no opportunity for the exercise of personal responsibility comes to him, too great a length of time, it follows naturally that he will be unfit for such responsibility when it does come late in life. So much struck by this fact were the authorities of the War Department at the beginning of the Rebellion, that a circular was issued to the Governors of States requesting them not to appoint as Colonels anyone over forty-five years of age.

The proposed abolition of the junior grade of ensign is a step in the right direction. The junior grade of lieutenant should also be abolished, there being no reason why such a distinction should be made in rank when the duties are precisely the same. The idea of Mr. Miller's bill in this respect is a good one.

The reductions to the numbers prescribed by law are already effected (or within one or two numbers) in all the grades above lieutenant, save that of commodore, and this will very soon follow. The natural retirements, and casualties will keep up a fair flow of promotion, and if to these be added the thirty years retirement and the reserved list laws, the stream will be large enough to satisfy the demand for advancement for some time to come. If, however, the clause of the Appropriation bill forbidding all promotions be passed it will create much dissatisfaction, especially among the younger officers of both line and staff who will be most unfavorably affected by it. We agree with Mr. Calkins that it is both an unjust and unwise move to be made at this time.

Broad Arrow reports that, commencing with 1885, a new, and higher, standard will be required for admission to the Military Academy at Sandhurst. The field of examination is to be greatly widened, modern languages being given an increased value, French and German being put upon the same footing with Latin. The subjects will be then ranged in three classes, as follows:

CLASS I.

1. Mathematics—viz., algebra, up to and including the binomial theorem; the theory and use of logarithms; Euclid, Books I. to IV. and VI.; plane trigonometry up to and including the solution of triangles; and mensuration..... 3000
2. Latin..... 3000
3. French (600 for colloquial)..... 3000
4. German (600 for colloquial)..... 3000

CLASS II.

1. Greek..... 2000
2. Higher mathematics, including analytical geometry; conic sections; differential calculus; statics; and dynamics..... 2000
3. English History:—One paper general; One paper limited to a fixed period of which notice will be given..... 1500
4. Experimental sciences—viz., (a) chemistry and heat; (b) electricity and magnetism..... 1500
5. General and physical geography, and geology..... 1500

CLASS III.

1. English composition, tested by the power of writing an essay, letter, or précis..... 500
2. Drawing, freehand..... 500
3. " geometrical..... 500

Under the new Regulations a candidate must take up three subjects in Class 1. In addition he may take up one subject in Class 1 or 2, and all the subjects in Class 3.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests that Company Tailors be abolished, and at each post a tailor's shop be maintained, with civilian tailors, one for each company at the post, who shall be paid a monthly salary by the Quartermaster's Department for altering and repairing the clothing of the enlisted men. Whatever the advantages of such a system it is not expedient to adopt it. A company of troops to be prepared for the exigencies of active service should be independent of facilities that can only be obtained at a permanent post. The company tailors should be able to handle a rifle as well as a needle. One of the best drill sergeants we ever knew was a tailor by trade and a good one, and when not drilling squads of recruits was on the bench doing company tailoring.

THE President on Monday detailed Captain Wyllis Lyman, 5th Infantry, to be Deputy Governor of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, to succeed Col. Anderson D. Nelson, who resigned that office some months ago. Captain Lyman has for some time been on duty in the War Department in connection with the compilation of the official records of the Rebellion. He is a brother-in-law of Senator Edmunds, to whom he is indebted for the desirable position. Lieut. James A. Buchanan, who was in Washington on leave of absence, was detailed to take Captain Lyman's place in the War Department.

It is understood that Rear Admiral Shufeldt, who was recently retired, will shortly go to Corea for an extended stay. It is known that the Admiral is much interested in that country, and it is thought he will devote his attention to developing its resources. When the Korean Ambassadors visited Washington a few months ago, Admiral Shufeldt expressed to them his intention of returning to their country within a year or so. It has been stated that the Admiral will accept some office under the Chinese Government, but it is thought that he would not be very heartily welcomed in that country on account of the publication of his letter reflecting upon the character of the Queen.

THE President has assigned Colonel John Gibbon, 7th Infantry, to the command of the Department of the Platte during the absence of General O. O. Howard, who will soon take an extended leave of absence. General Gibbon will arrive in Omaha in a few days to take over the command.

THERE is still quite a demand from Presidents of State Universities and colleges for the detail of Engineer Officers of the Navy to act as instructors of Steam Engineering in their institutions. Applications are now on file from the University of the State of Missouri, the Worcester Free Institute, Mass., and the University of the State of Vermont. Letters are also coming in requesting the re-detail of officers whose tour of duty expire during the present year. Many of these letters pay a high tribute to the valuable service rendered the institution by these officers. The tour of college duty of the following officers expire this year: Assistant Engineer George S. Willis, Franklin Institute, Pa., Dec. 20; Assistant Engineer Ira N. Hollis, Union College, N. Y., Sept. 2; Assistant Engineer Henry W. Spangler, University of Penn., Aug. 16; and Assistant Engineer Mortimer S. Cooley, University of Michigan, Aug. 2.

THE following officers, stationed at Fort Sisseton, Dakota Territory, have petitioned Congress for the enactment of a law to retire officers of the Army upon reaching the age of 62 years: Geo. H. Roach, 1st Lieut. 17th Inf., A. C. S.; V. Bart, Asst. Surgeon; Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., A. C. S.; Edward Grumley, 2d Lieut. 17th Inf., A. A. Q. M., and Clarence E. Bennett, Capt. 7th Inf., commanding the post. The same officers, in another petition, also request the passage of a law restoring to officers their fuel allowance as heretofore, and the repeal of the ten per cent. charge to officers on sale of commissary stores.

A REGIMENTAL quartermaster-sergeant of long service, and an efficient non-commissioned staff officer, calls our attention to the fact that Senator Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the Army contemplates an increase of pay for sergeant-majors of regiments and first sergeants of companies, but leaves the quartermaster sergeants where they are now. He proceeds to demonstrate the usefulness of his grade, and asks why first sergeants of companies should receive greater compensation? We feel assured that should Senator Logan's bill reach the stage in which there is a prospect of its passing into law, the rights of quartermaster-sergeants will not be overlooked. A good quartermaster-sergeant at a military post is a boon for which officers and men are always thankful. The duties of the position are manifold and continuous, and while we are by no means forgetful of the importance of good first sergeants, we trust that due attention will be given to the condition of each non-commissioned grade in any measures looking towards an increase of pay.

THE attention of the enlisted men of the Army is called to the General Orders we publish this week in regard to deposits of pay with paymasters, care of deposit books, etc. A careful reading of the regulations therein established may prevent much of the misconception and misunderstanding which often arise from the failure of soldiers, either through want of opportunity or want of interest, to study the rules established for their benefit.

In response to the Senate resolution of February 7 the Secretary of the Navy transmitted to the Senate on Monday the report of the so-called Selfridge Board, appointed to examine the torpedo machinery of the *Destroyer*, and other papers in the Navy Department relating thereto. The papers include the letter from Capt. John Ericsson of Oct. 3, 1883, published in the *JOURNAL* Nov. 3, 1883, to the Secretary of the Navy concerning the final test of the submarine gun of the *Destroyer*.

Upon this Captain Sicard comments as follows: "The within statements concerning the performance of the system may be quite correct, but they lack the element of demonstration before a Naval Torpedo Board."

It will be remembered that Captain Ericsson, in a letter dated January 30, 1883, declined to comply with Captain Sicard's demand that further initiatory experiments be made, "since all vital questions relating to the submarine gun have already been disposed of, witnessed by Naval experts of the highest standing." Experiments having demonstrated that the charge of 12 pounds of powder was indispensable to produce the high speed needed, and that the maximum range of 300 feet must not be exceeded, the constructor was not willing to subject the *Destroyer* to tests under different conditions. The submarine gun and machinery of the vessel are now in complete working order, charging the projectile, and raising steam, are alone needed to meet an opponent in the Bay.

In a letter to the Chairman of the House Naval Committee, dated Jan. 7, 1884, Capt. Ericsson calls attention to facts concerning foreign ironclads to show that, after the completion of the turret vessels now in course of construction, and notwithstanding the intended employment of movable torpedoes, the great cities on the seaboard may at any time be destroyed by a squadron of first-class ironclad ships. He urges that submarine artillery, capable of reaching the vulnerable parts of armored ships, is the proper method of defending our harbors, and directs attention to the advantage of the *Destroyer*, "whose buoyancy and stability admit of inclined armor several feet in thickness being employed, is capable of resisting any ordnance whatever. It attacks bows on, the projectile being discharged at a distance of 300 feet from the opponent. The explosive charge is sufficient to shatter the hull of any ironclad ship, thus rendering water tight compartments of no avail."

The House bill for the relief of Fitz John Porter occasioned considerable debate in the Senate Military Committee on Tuesday. Objection was made by several members to the wording of the bill as it passed the House. It was thought that it could be construed as giving Mr. Porter back pay, which it was not the intention of the committee or Congress to allow. It was finally decided to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting the bill in full as it passed the Senate last year. This bill specially provides that no pay nor allowance shall be granted during the time he was out of the service. The bill was afterwards reported to the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Sewell it was made the special order for Wednesday, March 12.

The six inch hooped steel gun, which was recently built at the Washington Navy Yard, has been tested at the experimental battery at Annapolis with the most satisfactory results. This is the first steel gun ever manufactured, material and all, in this country, and experienced officers say that it is the equal of any similar gun in the world.

GENERAL Benét, the Chief of Ordnance, has written to the Lieutenant General recommending that the Cavalry Board, which is to assemble in Washington in a few days, be directed to take into consideration all matters relating to the equipment of the cavalry service, with a view to its improvement. The main object to be considered by the board was improvement in the carbine boot.

It is understood that Rear-Admiral Temple, who attained that rank upon the retirement of Admiral Shufeldt, will shortly ask to be placed on the retired list after forty years' service.

The Surgeon General of the Army has directed Post Surgeons to forward to him all prescription records, and case, diet and prescription books, covering any period prior to December 31, 1883, and in future to "carefully preserve all prescriptions, pertaining to the treatment of officers and enlisted men, with a view to their ultimate transfer to the Surgeon General's Office."

The contracts with the Boston Iron Works and the West Point Foundry Association for the construction of twelve 6-inch and four 8-inch steel rifled cannon for the new cruisers have not been closed yet, but probably will be shortly. The number of guns to be constructed by each foundry has not been decided. In dividing the two kinds between them the Department will regard the capacity and wishes of the companies in the matter. A contract will probably be made with the Midvale Steel Works for the forgings of twelve 6-inch guns for the *Boston* and *Atlanta*. These guns, with the eight six-inch formerly ordered for the *Chicago*, will complete the broadside battery of the three ships. The Midvale Company, by the extent of the proposed contract, will be enabled to put up the plant for oil treating, which is desirable.

The firings with the new 6-inch-steel gun at Annapolis during the past week, being simply preliminary and conducted with an inferior grade of powder, no official report as to the result has been made to the Department. Sufficient is known, however, to state that (considering the small grain of powder used), highly satisfactory results were obtained. When the proper standard of powder, which has been ordered, is received, the regular test of the gun will be commenced, and it is believed that results will be received which will realize the expectations of the most sanguine. The new grade of powder is expected at an early date. Lieut.-Commander Folger will conduct the experiments, assisted by other officers at Annapolis.

THERE is no truth in the report of the abandonment of the Newport Barracks. The matter has not been brought to the attention of the War Department.

It was decided that Commodore Wells should be ordered to command the Pacific Station upon the retirement of Rear-Admiral Hughes next month, but as Commodore Wells is to retire himself before a great while, it has been decided that it is not advisable to assign him to sea duty at such a distance. The programme has, therefore, been changed—so that Commodore Upshur, the commandant of the New York Navy-yard, may succeed Admiral Hughes. If Commodore Wells is assigned to any sea duty before his retirement he will probably succeed Rear-Admiral Cooper for a few months next July, when the latter officer retires. Commodore Luce has, however, made application to command the North Atlantic Squadron upon Admiral Cooper's retirement.

The Senate Military Committee have not yet considered the nominations of Cooper and Bigelow, which are hung up on account of the protest made by Captain Armes. There is no doubt as to their ultimate confirmation. The only effect Armes' appeal for relief will have will probably be to secure a favorable recommendation from the Committee on a proposition to regulate retirements from disability in future, as provided by Mr. Beck's bill, S. 1673, elsewhere published.

SENATORS Conger and Coke were appointed members of the Board of Visitors on the part of the Senate to attend the next annual examination of the cadets at the Military Academy, at West Point, by the President *pro tempore* of the Senate on Thursday.

THERE is a prospect that the Morton case will not be appealed, as it carries out the wishes of Congress in regard to longevity pay. The Attorney General is waiting to hear from the War and Treasury Departments before deciding as to an appeal. If the decision stands, graduates of the Academy can begin to count their old fogies one year after graduating.

The Senate, on Thursday, passed the House bill to repeal the ironclad oath, in an amended form, so as to provide that no officer of the Army or Navy who joined in the Rebellion should be appointed to any position in the Army or Navy. Sec. 2 repeals Sec. 1756, R. Stat., and prescribes as the oath of office that prescribed in Sec. 1757, R. Stat., "but this repeal shall not affect the oaths prescribed by existing statutes in relation to the performance of duties in special or particular subordinate offices and employments. And this act shall in no manner affect any right, duty, claim, obligation, or penalty now existing or already incurred; and all and every such right, duty, claim, obligation, and penalty shall be heard, tried, and determined, and effect shall be given thereto, in the same manner as if this act had not been passed."

The Military Academy Appropriation bill has been reported from the Senate Military Committee without amendment.

A CORRESPONDENT invites our attention to the fact that the officer now on the active list of the Army having the longest service therein is Major T. J. Eckerson, Quartermaster, U. S. A., who enlisted December 20, 1838, and was commissioned September 16, 1853. In our issue of February 9 we referred to General H. G. Wright, U. S. A., as the senior on the active list, by length of service as a commissioned officer, dating from July 1, 1841. Major Eckerson has petitioned Congress for legislation that will place him upon the retired list, with such additional rank and pay as may seem just and appropriate, in view of his long, faithful, and honorable services. The petitioner represents that he has been longer in the service than any officer on the active list of the Army, from lieutenant-general down through all the grades, although having only the rank of major since January 24, 1881; and that no similar case now exists or is likely to exist in the Army; that of the officers who are now on the retired list of the Army for other causes than wounds received, there are 1 general, 5 brigadier-generals, 39 colonels, and 14 lieutenant-colonels, not one of whom has served as long as the petitioner; that leaving out entirely his fourteen years of service with the musket, there were borne on the Army Register, Jan. 1, 1884, as in active service, 9 brigadier-generals, 20 colonels, and 51 lieutenant colonels, not one of whose length of service as a commissioned officer equals that of your petitioner. Eight of these officers, viz., 2 colonels and 6 lieutenant-colonels, belong to his own Department. The petitioner respectfully states, in conclusion, that under the operation of existing law he will be placed upon the retired list of the Army Jan. 23, 1885, as being then 64 years of age, over 46 years of which have elapsed since his entry into the service. He, therefore, earnestly prays, in consideration of his length of honorable service and his present position, for such legislation as will place him on the retired list of the Army at the date mentioned, with such additional rank as Congress may deem just and appropriate.

The two Canadians, Switzer and Watson, deserters from the U. S. Army, arrested across the Canadian border, brought back, tried by Court-martial, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and imprisonment have been released. Sir John A. Macdonald stated in the Canadian House of Commons a few days ago, that he had no knowledge of Ellsworth, another Canadian, who was said to have received ill treatment at the hands of the Americans, but the correspondence shows that Ellsworth deserted from Fort Assiniboine, without hat or coat, and that five days after his body was found frozen thirty miles from the fort.

The remains of General Ord, in charge of his son, Lieutenant E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., arrived in New York on Thursday morning at nine on the *City of Merida*. Major General Hancock and staff and other officers, a body of troops from Fort Columbus and a guard of honor of six non-commissioned officers of Artillery, in charge of Lieutenant Paul Roemer, 5th U. S. Artillery, were promptly on hand to receive the body and convey it on board the steamer *Chester A. Arthur*. It remained in charge of the military until the evening of Thursday, when it was conveyed by steamer under their escort to Jersey City and sent forward in charge of Lieutenant Roemer and the guard of honor to Washington by rail. The funeral ceremonies took place in Washington on Friday, at 11 A. M., and were very impressive. The troops from the Washington Barracks, under General Ayres, accompanied the remains to Oak Hill Cemetery, where they were interred with those of Mrs. Trevino, who recently died at Old Point Comfort. The pall-bearers were Brigadier Generals Benét, Macfeely, Wright, Hazen, Sacket, Rochester, Holabird and Murray, U. S. A.

Most of the prominent officials of Washington were present, and every honor was paid at the last sad rites of the departed veteran and hero.

The Military Committee of the House do not take kindly to the suggestion that the grade of general should be revived for Gen. Sheridan, and on Friday of this week they reported against the resolution (H. R. 13) to that effect.

As our interpretation of par. 189 of the tactics has been questioned in various quarters, we have submitted the matter to the Adjutant General of the Army, whose decision is published in our "answers to correspondents."

The Remington Arms Company, of Ilion, has closed a contract with the Mexican Government for 25,000 Lee magazine rifles and 15,000 carbines of the same pattern.

RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET MAJOR KINKEID BATES, the senior Captain of the 1st U. S. Infantry, died, February 20, at Detroit, Mich., at the residence of his wife's father—Colonel J. S. Gilbert. The deceased officer had been ill for some time with enlargement of the spleen, and on sick leave from his regiment in Arizona. When the war broke out young Bates, then residing with his parents in Detroit and preparing for mercantile pursuits, joined Co. A, 1st Michigan Infantry, May 1, 1861, and was promoted corporal. On the 5th of August, of that year, he was appointed a 2d Lieutenant of the 1st U. S. Infantry, and promoted 1st Lieutenant November 23, 1861. For gallantry at Corinth and Vicksburg he received the brevets of Captain and Major, dated respectively Oct. 4, 1862, and July 4, 1863. From March, 1862, to Jan. 1864, he was Quartermaster of his regiment, and Regimental Adjutant from January, 1864, to March 15, 1866, upon which date he was promoted to Captain. The *Detroit Tribune*, referring to the event, says: "Major Bates is spoken of by those who knew him best as a genial, courteous and gifted gentleman, the head ideal of a soldier, a perfect specimen of physical manhood, fearless, beloved by his men and held in the highest esteem by his fellow-officers." The funeral ceremonies took place on the afternoon of February 22d. The burial of the remains was private.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a cablegram from Passed Assistant Paymaster Martin, dated at Petropolis (near Rio de Janeiro), February 22, 1884, reporting the death that day of Pay Clerk J. D. Bushman, Jr. Mr. Bushman was appointed yeoman by Paymaster Wight, in New York, in 1880, and went out with him to Rio.

Mr. Pedro Montaldo died at the Naval Academy on Feb. 23, of apoplexy. He had been employed at the Academy as professor of the Spanish language for the past seventeen years. The funeral ceremonies took place February 26, and the remains were interred in the Naval Cemetery with appropriate ceremonies.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON DANIEL O. BURLEIGH, U. S. Navy, (retired), died at Dresden, Saxony, January 10, 1884. Dr. Burleigh was born April 8th, 1834, in New Hampshire, and was at one time principal of Hampton Academy, at Hampton in that State, where he resided at various times. He was appointed an Acting Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, January 11, 1861, being then a resident of Hampden, Maine, and served on the U. S. Steamers *Unadilla* and *Toga*. He was promoted to Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon May 25, 1866, served on the U. S. Steamers *South Carolina* and the *Memphis*, at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C., on the U. S. S. *Purveyor* and at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Pensacola, Florida, and was honorably discharged April 23d, 1869. He then practiced medicine in Franklin, New Hampshire, until December 4, 1873, when he was re-appointed an Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, ordered February 10, 1874, to the U. S. S. *Shawmut* and transferred November 23rd following to the New York City Nautical School Ship *St. Mary's*, where Lieut. George W. De Long was then on duty. As Surgeon and Instructor he served on that vessel until March, 1878, which was the expiration of his last cruise. June 30, 1879, he was transferred from the Volunteer service to the Retired List of the Regular Navy, under act of Congress of February 15, 1879. His total service was 10 years 11 months and 8 days in the Volunteer Service, and 4 years and 6 months in the Regular Service. Dr. Burleigh's home has of late been Hampden, Maine, but he has passed the last three or four years with his family in Europe, and the news of his death will be sad tidings to many friends in and out of the Service.

The French have lost three distinguished general officers during the week. Gen. Jean Paul Adam de Schramm died a few days ago at Paris in his seventy-fifth year. His active service ceased many years ago, but he bore a distinguished part at Austerlitz, Siege of Danzig, Wagram, Essling, etc., in the early part of the century. Gen. Emmanuel Felix de Wimpffen, who died a few days ago in his seventy-second year, in the Crimea and the Italian campaign of 1859, rendered efficient service, and in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 bore a conspicuous part. Being assigned to the command of the 5th Army Corps in succession to General de Failly, he arrived at Sedan August 31, just as the battle had commenced, and, under his orders, took command the following day when MacMahon was disabled. At about four o'clock that day the French received an order to retire from Sedan. The order came from the Emperor Napoleon, and Gen. de Wimpffen immediately proposed to save the Emperor by an attempt to cut through to Carignan. The Emperor declined the offer, and Gen. de Wimpffen tendered his resignation, which Napoleon likewise refused to accept. The only thing which remained to be done was to sign the extraordinary capitulation which delivered up an entire army. Gen. de Wimpffen was imprisoned at Stuttgart, but after the preliminaries of peace returned to France, and published his memoirs of Sedan, which were received with much excitement. He was a Commander of the Legion of Honor, and author of several military works.

GENERAL JEAN LOUIS BOREL, a distinguished officer of the French army, died February 23d, in his sixty-fourth year. He served with distinction in Africa, the Crimea, and in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. He was made Minister of War in 1877, but resigned in 1879 and took command of the Rouen Army Corps.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Arizona that Mr. Samuel N. Holmes, formerly 1st Lieutenant, 13th U. S. Infantry, and latterly proprietor and editor of the *Arizona Miner*, lost his life during a fire at Prescott, Arizona, February 15, which destroyed what is known as the Sherman Block, comprising a number of buildings, stores and offices, among them the office of the *Miner*. In that paper we find the following account of the calamity:

The limits of the fire had been fixed and its further spreading made impossible, before the terrible rumor was circulated that human life had been lost; anxious inquiry was succeeded by the dreadful certainty that Mr. S. N. Holmes, owner and editor of the *Miner* was missing. Diligent search was made and hope succeeded hope that the awful rumor was unfounded, but as morning approached and nothing occurred to relieve the sickening fear, it became the general conviction that the unfortunate man had perished in the flames; and every doubt was removed on the discovery of the charred and scarcely recognizable remains of a human being among the ashes and debris. The shirt studs and sleeve buttons were recognized as belonging to Mr. Holmes, and the worst was confirmed.

Mr. Holmes and wife occupied a suite of rooms in the northwest corner of the hotel, very near to where the fire was supposed to have originated. Mr. Holmes had not retired when the alarm was sounded, but evidently rushed into the burning building to save his dear ones. He was seen in the hall opposite his room before the fire had gained much headway, and presumably he went into his room to save his wife, not knowing she had escaped, or to save valuable property, and the flames spread so rapidly as to prevent his egress. Mr. Holmes was 35 years of age, a scholar, a finished gentleman and a thorough business man, enterprising and energetic. During his short but active business career in Prescott, he won the admiration and respect of all, and his loss will be deeply felt by the entire community. The sympathy of all is extended to his weeping wife and sorrowing relatives.

Mr. Holmes was graduated from the Military Academy June 13, 1873, and promoted 2d Lieutenant, 13th Infantry, on that date, and 1st Lieutenant July 24, 1879. He was dismissed July 24, 1883.

MAJOR GEORGE BUTLER, U. S. Marine Corps, who died at the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 23, was born in the District of Columbia, and appointed, from Arkansas, a 2d Lieutenant of the Marine Corps, February 11, 1859. He served with distinction through the war, being present at the two attacks on Fort Fisher, and the land assault upon it. He was promoted 1st Lieutenant, July 9, 1861; Captain, November 4, 1862, and received the brevet of Major for bravery in action. He was promoted Major, March 16, 1879.

The funeral was held at Portsmouth Feb. 27, Rev. M. Hoey, Rector of St. John's Church, officiating. In deference to the wishes of the deceased and his widow the military ceremonies were confined to the salute over his grave. Commodore Wells detailed as pall-bearers Capt. A. E. K. Benham, Commander B. J. Cromwell, Medical Inspector C. J. Claiborne, Chief Engineer E. J. Whittaker and Capt. P. C. Pope and 2d Lieut. Randolph Dickens, U. S. M. C. Major Butler's death from consumption has been expected at any time for almost a generation past. A widow and five children are left to mourn his loss.

THE HON. W. H. HUNT, our Minister to Russia, died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 27, from dropsy, superinduced by chronic inflammation of the liver. He was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1824, and was admitted to the bar when only 20 years of age. In 1876 he was appointed Attorney General of Louisiana, and in 1878 to the bench of the Court of Claims, and afterwards to the bench of the Supreme Court. President Garfield made him Secretary of the Navy in 1881, which position he resigned after the death of the President, and on April 7, 1882, was appointed Minister to Russia. He leaves a widow and seven children—six sons and one daughter. One son, Rideley Hunt, is a Lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy. On receipt of the news of his death Secretary Chandler issued the following order:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1884.

The painful announcement is made to the Navy and the Marine Corps of the death this morning at St. Petersburg, Russia, while serving as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, of the Hon. William H. Hunt, whose career as a jurist and in offices of public trust, including his services as Secretary of the Navy from the 3th of March, 1881, to the 17th of April, 1882, will be deservedly remembered and honored by the nation. As a reward of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Navy Department will be draped in mourning.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. De Struve, the Russian Minister, called on the Secretary of State on Wednesday and read to him the following telegram from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Russia:

To the Russian Minister, Washington:

The Emperor instructs you to express to the President and to the Government of the United States the sincere regret which the death of Mr. Hunt causes his Majesty. I have no need to add that the Government and Russian society are much affected by this loss.

GIRNS.

ANNAPOLIS NOTES.

NAVAL CADETS William W. Bush, Jr., and J. S. McKean have been notified of their acquittal by Court-martial of the charges of hazing. The sentence of the court in the cases of Leon H. Jastrowski, John W. Maxey, and Frederick Parker is dismissed. Parker was the only cadet who pleaded guilty to the charge, and in the investigation endeavored to assume the entire responsibility of the hazing affair.

Lieut. Commanders C. M. Thomas and J. E. Craig and Passed Assistant Surgeon Walter A. McClurg, who represented the Naval Academy at the funeral in New York of the victims of the *Jeannette* expedition, returned to the Naval Academy on Monday.

The officer's dance, which was to have taken place last Saturday night, was postponed on account of the death of Prof. Pedro Montaldo.

The first class torpedo boat *Childers*, built for the Victorian Government, left Portsmouth, England, early in February, on her adventurous voyage to Melbourne, a distance of about 14,000 miles. Although only 40 tons burden, she is intended to keep the sea on her own bottom and to make extended coasting voyages. The *Childers* will call at Brest, Gibraltar, Algiers and Malta, filling up with supplies and coal at each port. At Malta she will await the arrival of the two Australian gunboats *Victoria* and *Albert*.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has been quite active in the matter of reporting bills this session. More bills have been acted upon by this committee during the three months of the session than by any of the other committees having charge of matters pertaining to the two services. Many of the reports, however, have been adverse, while other committees having private bills whereon favorable action could not be recommended, have pigeon-holed them without notifying Congress of their action. The following bills received favorable action at the meeting on Tuesday: S. 81, to confirm the title of Benjamin W. Pope to his office of Assistant Surgeon in the Army; S. 88, to reimburse John H. Walker, Captain 14th Infantry, for personal property destroyed by fire in his quarters at Camp C. F. Smith, Arizona, in February, 1899. (This bill was amended by limiting the amount to be paid him to \$500.) S. 838, to consolidate the Bureau of Military Justice and the Corps of Judge Advocates of the Army. An amendment was adopted to this bill providing that promotion up to the rank of colonel shall be made.

The following bills were acted upon adversely: S. 1532, for the relief of William McNamara, Sergeant Troop A, 4th Cavalry; S. 334, to restore Edward Byrne to the Army, with the rank of captain of cavalry; S. 789, providing for certain time and allowance in computing the longevity pay of officers of the Medical Department of the Army; S. 262, relating to the muster-rolls of Oregon volunteers; S. 1310, to abolish the military reservation of Fort Rice, Dakota; S. 557, for relief of John Hart; S. 782, for relief of Eunice Tripler, widow of Chris. S. Tripler, late Surgeon U. S. A.; S. 189, for relief of C. N. Wilcox; S. 930, for relief of John Ogden; S. 935, to place August Shieman on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of first lieutenant; S. 1223, to place John Jones on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of captain; S. 1518, to furnish certificates of discharge to certain members of the Missouri Home Guards.

The House on Monday passed the Senate bill No. 1490, appropriating \$13,700 for the erection and completion of the Du Pont statue at Washington, D. C. The bill has received the signature of the President.

House resolution 130, tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. J. H. Gillis for rescuing three Argentine sailors from drowning at Montevideo in 1859, and bill 134, to appoint Julius A. Kaiser on the retired list of the Navy, have been reported favorably from the House Naval Committee on Friday.

At the regular meeting of the Military Committee of the House on Tuesday, Mr. Slocum was instructed to appear before the Appropriation Committee and request the insertion of a clause in the Army Appropriation bill, providing that all supplies sold to officers and soldiers of the Army be at cost price. In case the Appropriation Committee declined to insert the proposed proviso, Mr. Slocum was instructed to report it as an amendment, when the Army bill came up for consideration in the House.

The following bills were considered and favorably acted upon, and later in the week reported to the House: H. R. 4864, repealing the act of March 8, 1875, covering into the Treasury the appropriations between January 1, 1861, and April 9, 1865, intended for the purchase of arms for States that were in rebellion; H. R. 2163, to appoint Augustus C. Paul, late of the Army, a first lieutenant of cavalry and place his name upon the retired list; H. R. 3690, to restore S. S. Robinson to the rank of captain in the Army, and place him upon the retired list.

The House Naval Affairs Committee on Tuesday heard several persons in favor of bill H. R. 2476, providing for the sale of Navy-yard and Naval Hospital land on or near Wallabout Bay, in the city of Brooklyn, New York. A favorable report was received on the bill. Reconsideration has been given to the bill H. R. 244 for the relief of the officers and crew of the U. S. S. *Monitor* who participated in the action with the rebel iron clad *Merrimac*, and an almost unanimous favorable report is expected by Mr. Thomas, who has discussion on the bill reopened. It will be remembered that an adverse report was submitted on the bill some time ago.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE.

S. 1586, Mr. Ingalls. For the relief of the surviving members of Company G, 1st United States Artillery. That the sum of \$200 be, and the same is hereby granted to each and every one of the surviving members of Company G, 1st United States Artillery, who participated during the siege of Fort Pickens, Florida, under command of Lieutenant A. J. Stemmer, 1st Artillery, from January 10, 1861, to May 13, 1861, inclusive, said money to be appropriated out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to indemnify the surviving members of said company for the loss of all private and personal effects unavoidably abandoned in their hasty evacuation of Fort Barracas for the purpose of taking possession of Fort Pickens, the latter being the most superior of the defensive works of Pensacola Harbor, Florida.

S. 1605, Mr. Call. That the provisions of sections 2425 and 2426 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, granting a land-warrant for 160 acres of land to each officer, soldier, or sailor of former wars, be extended to embrace such surviving honorably discharged officers, soldiers, and sailors as served in the Seminole Indian war of 1836.

Sec. 2. That in the event of the death of any person who would be entitled to a warrant under the preceding section, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child or children, such widow or minor child or children shall receive a warrant for the same quantity of land that the decedent would be entitled to if living at the passage of this act: *Provided*, That such child or children to be entitled must be minors at the date of the passage of this act.

S. 1614, Mr. Manderson. Vacating the Fort Hart and Fort McPherson Military Reservations, in the State of Nebraska, and restoring the same to entry.

S. 1617, Mr. Hawley. Sec. 1 amends sec. 1207, Rev. Stat., to read as follows:

Sec. 1207. When any Lieutenant "of the Corps of Engineers or Ordnance Corps (or in the line of the Army) has served fourteen years' continuous service as lieutenant, he shall be promoted to the rank of captain on passing the examination provided by the preceding section, but such promotion shall not authorize an appointment to fill any vacancy when such appointment would increase the whole number of officers in the corps beyond the

number fixed by law; nor shall any officers be promoted before officers of the same grade who rank him in his corps (or regiment.)"

Sec. 2. When promotions of lieutenants in the line of the Army are allowed by law, no lieutenant in the line of the Army shall be promoted to a higher grade until he shall have been examined and approved by a board of not less than three officers of his branch of the service, senior to him in rank. If any officer in the line of the Army fail on such examination he shall be suspended from promotion for one year, when he shall be examined before a like board. In case of failure on such examination he shall be dismissed from the service. *Provided*, That officers in the line of the Army in the service at the date of the passage of this act who have been restored to their present rank by act of Congress shall, for the purpose of this act only, be considered as having been continuously in the service as lieutenants.

And provided further, That the provisions of the second section of this act shall not attach to any officer in the line of the Army in the service at the date of the passage of this act who served in the War of the Rebellion, either in the volunteer or regular Army, or who has not been graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, Artillery School, or School of Application of Cavalry and Infantry.

S. 1637, Mr. Conger. To provide for the enlistment of apothecaries in the Navy, and for other purposes. That from and after the passage of this act no man shall be selected as hereafter for the position of apothecary in the Navy, and then enlisted in that grade.

Sec. 2. That men who have served as apothecaries in the Navy under appointment, and who are now in the service, shall be credited with the time so served, added to any time served under enlistment.

S. 1646, Mr. Hawley. To further continue the act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the Army and Navy. That the act to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the Army and Navy, approved June 23, 1870, and continued by the act approved June 7, 1872, be, and is hereby, re-enacted, to continue in force for one year from the date of the passage of this act.

S. 1670, Mr. Ingalls. Relieves the members and Judge Advocates of the Fitz-John Porter Court-martial from the operation of so much of the 84th Article of War as relates to disclosing and disclosing the vote or opinion of any particular member of the said Court-martial.

S. 1673, Mr. Beck. That from and after the passage of this act all officers of the Army of the United States who have been, or may hereafter be, recommended for retirement as disability by a Rating Board shall be placed upon the retired list in the order in which they are recommended by said board for retirement. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and hereby is, authorized to revoke the order of Sept. 13, 1883, by which Capt. Geo. A. Armes was retired, and that said Armes shall only be retired in his order, agreeably to the foregoing provision of this act.

S. 1675, Mr. Hawley. To equalize the rank and pay of certain staff officers of the Navy. [The same as H. R. 4479.]

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

H. Res. 161, Mr. Herbert. Authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to make exchange of tents for Gatling guns with the National Guard of Alabama.

H. R. 4853, Mr. Arnot. That to secure a lawful execution of section 23 of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, the President is hereby authorized to nominate Major La Rheit L. Livingston, Fourth Regiment of Artillery, in the Senate for confirmation of rank as major from March 20, 1879, instead of April 10, 1879, as now confirmed, and that he shall then have place and rank on the lineal list of Artillery before Major B. N. Scott, Third Artillery.

H. R. 4909, Mr. Wm. W. Brown. That whenever an officer of the Pay Department of the Army shall be required to execute a new bond, such new bond, when approved by the Secretary of War, shall be held to be valid from date of said approval, and the sureties in the prior bond shall be released from responsibility for all liabilities, acts, or defaults of the principal which may accrue, be done, or committed on and after the date of the approval of the new bond: *Provided*, That a corporate body may be accepted as a surety on the bond of a disbursing officer of the War Department.

Sec. 2. That if, on the settlement of the account of any officer of the Pay Department of the Army, it shall appear that he is indebted to the United States, and suit therefor shall not be instituted within five years after the close of such account, the sureties on his bond shall not be liable for such indebtedness.

H. R. 5003, Mr. Davidson. For the relief of certain officers in the Medical Department of the United States Army. That from and after the passage of this act all officers of the Medical Department of the United States Army who have served in the armies of the United States, regular or volunteer, as acting assistant or contract surgeons, shall be, and they are hereby, credited with the full time of their service as such acting assistant or contract surgeons in computing their service for longevity pay and retirement.

H. R. 5024, Mr. Murphy. Defining sea-service. Same as H. 1426, p. 570.

H. R. 5044, Mr. Talbot. To authorize the construction of one steel gunboat. That the President is hereby authorized to direct the construction of one steel gunboat, not to exceed nine hundred tons in displacement, to be built at the Government navy yards, on the plans and specifications to be furnished by the Admiral of the Navy, and under his supervision and directions, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy; and the sum of \$250,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

H. R. 5057, Mr. Strait. To amend section 1661 of the Revised Statutes, making an annual appropriation to provide arms for the militia. Same as Mr. Sewell's bill, S. 155, p. 404.

H. R. 5077, Mr. Dockery. To increase the efficiency of the river observation of the Signal Service. Appropriates \$12,000 for the purpose of maintaining, under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, such additional stations as may be necessary in order to secure reports and disseminate the same from and in the vicinity of the tributaries to our navigable rivers. Sec. 2. That to enable the Chief Signal Officer to carry out the provisions of the first section of this act the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to detail for duty with the Signal Service an officer with the rank of lieutenant from the line of the Army, in addition to the number already authorized by law.

H. R. 5085, Mr. Kean. For the relief of Rufus King. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Rufus King, late a captain in the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, a captain in the Army of the United States, with his original rank and date of commission, and that he shall be assigned to the first vacancy occurring in his grade in the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, United States Army: *Provided*, That he shall receive no pay for the period he was out of the service other than that already received at the time of his muster-out.

H. R. 5114, Mr. McKinley. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized and directed to refund to Dr. F. O. St. Clair the sum of \$97.50, the same being the amount of money paid by him, November 24, 1880, for duties and charges on certain cases containing a monument to the memory of Francis J. Townsend, late an apothecary in the U. S. Navy, who died on board the U. S. S. *Enterprise*, while in the discharge of his duty, on the Mediterranean station; the said monument having been purchased by contributions from the officers and crew of the said steamer, the shipmates of said deceased.

H. R. 5134, Mr. Ernest. That the proper authorities be directed to advance the name of David A. Griffith upon the retired list of Army officers from the grade of first lieutenant, the rank now held by him, and retired list, to the full rank of Captain of Infantry, some of his disabilities occurring while holding that rank, and with a service of sixteen years as a lieutenant, the same he held in the Mexican war.

H. R. 5194, Mr. Poland. For the relief of First Lieutenant George W. Kingsbury. That in view of the long and faithful services of First Lieutenant George W. Kingsbury, Twelfth United States Infantry, he having served for more than twenty years during the war of the rebellion and since and in consequence of severe wounds through the lungs and spine received in action and in the line of duty, for which total disability he is now recommended by an Army retiring board for retirement, under section 1261 of the Revised Statutes, the President is hereby authorized to place him, the said Lieutenant Kingsbury, on the retired list of the Army with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a captain of infantry, he having exercised the command at the time of being wounded.

H. R. 5199, Mr. Libbey. Appropriates \$40,000 for the construction of an iron bridge from the military reservation at Fortress Monroe to Elizabeth City County, Virginia.

H. R. 5201, Mr. Libbey. Authorizing the Secretary of War and directing him to pay out of the appropriation for contingencies of the Army the necessary expenses of transportation of the remains of the late 2d Lieutenant Charles Smith, Jr., 8th United States Infantry, from Fort Halleck, Nev., to Washington, District of Columbia, and of the interment of the remains.

H. R. 5204, Mr. Goff. That where no direct charge of desertion stands on the rolls and records in the office of the Secretary of the Navy of the United States against any sailor or marine who served in the late war in the volunteer service, where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy from such rolls and records, or from other satisfactory testimony, that any such sailor or marine served faithfully until the expiration of his term of enlistment, or until the 23d day of May, A. D. 1855, or was prevented from completing his term of service by reason of wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty, but who, by reason of absence from his command at the time the same was mustered out, failed to be mustered out and to receive an honorable discharge, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy of the United States to issue to such sailor or marine, or in case of his death, to his heirs or legal representatives, a certificate of discharge.

H. R. 5206, Mr. Deuster. For the preservation of the woods and forests of the national domain adjacent to the sources of the navigable rivers and their affluents in the United States. That all the public timbered lands adjacent to the sources of the navigable rivers and their affluents be withdrawn from public sale and entry.

Sec. 2. That Major-General H. G. Wright, Chief of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Major-General William B. Hazen, commanding the Signal Corps; Doctor George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Professor Spencer F. Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, shall form a commission for the examination of the subject of the preservation and cultivation of woods and forests adjoining the sources of the navigable rivers and their affluents, for the purpose of preserving the same and increasing their growth by planting there and along the course of the said rivers where the land is timbered, so that the said rivers may be kept in navigable condition by promoting a continuous supply from their sources and affluents; the fact having become universally known that the destruction of the woods causes all countries to become arid and unprofitable deserts.

[Sections 3 to 7 prescribe the duties of the Commissioners more in detail.]

H. R. 5239, Mr. Beach. That when an enlisted man has served as such thirty years in the U. S. Army honorably and faithfully, and the last fifteen years thereof as a non-commissioned officer, he shall, if he makes application therefor to the President, be retired from active service and placed on the retired list hereby created, with the non-commissioned rank held by him at the date of retirement.

Sec. 2. That when an enlisted man has served as such thirty-five consecutive years in the U. S. Army honorably and faithfully, and the last fifteen years thereof as a non-commissioned officer, he may be retired from active service, at the discretion of the President, with the non-commissioned rank held by him at the date of retirement.

Sec. 3. That non-commissioned officers retired from active service shall receive 75 per centum of pay and allowances of the non-commissioned rank which they are retired.

H. R. 5239, Mr. Thomas J. Henderson. That in view of the long, faithful and distinguished services of Colonel Peter V. Hagner, late of the Ordnance Department, brevet brigadier-general, U. S. Army, before and during the late war, and his forty-five years of continuous service in the Army, the President is hereby authorized to place that officer on the retired list of the Army as a brigadier-general, with the pay and emoluments of a retired officer of that grade.

H. R. 5256, Mr. Matson. From the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported the following bill as a substitute for H. R. 2023, 2276, and 4281: That in the adjudication of claims for pensions on account of physical disabilities contracted in the military or naval service of the Government, including those claims already filed, no proof of soundness prior to being mustered into said service shall be required, and the Government is hereby declared to be sequestered from making said inquiry by proof of the fact that the soldier or sailor was regularly mustered into the service: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to such physical injuries or deformities as were at the time held to be no bar to being mustered into said service, not to cases of enlistment or muster into the service through the fraud or deception of the soldier or sailor, the burden of the proof of which shall be upon the Government.

H. R. 5292, Mr. Springer. Provides that in view of the long-continued, faithful, and distinguished services of James Madison Guttle, late a captain in the 11th Infantry, and brevet lieutenant colonel, U. S. A., during the late war, of his conspicuous gallantry in several battles, and of severe wounds received by him in the line of duty, at Petersburg, Va., June, 1864, while acting as field officer and advancing in line of battle in front of his regiment, the President is authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint him on the retired list of the Army with the pay and emoluments of a retired officer of the rank of lieutenant colonel, without regard and in addition to the number of said retired list now authorized by law.

H. R. 5276, Mr. Belford. To promote the efficiency of the United States Military Academy, and for other purposes. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to establish at West Point, New York, a preparatory school for the preparation and training of candidates for admission to the United States Military Academy, which candidates shall be nominated and appointed in the same manner as now provided by law for the nomination and appointment of cadets to the said academy, and who shall be received at said preparatory school and be prepared for admission to the corps of cadets under such regulations as now exist or may hereafter be established for the government of said Military Academy.

Sec. 2. That the said Secretary shall appoint a board of officers which shall consist of the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Ordnance, and the superintendent and two professors of said Military Academy, which board shall select a site on the public grounds at West Point, or on one of the islands situate in the Hudson River contiguous to said grounds, and shall erect thereon such buildings for the accommodation of said preparatory school as may be deemed necessary by a majority of said board: *Provided*, That the site and plans for said building shall be first approved by the Secretary of War: *And provided further*, That the cost of said buildings, including site, shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars, which sum shall be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. That all persons admitted to the preparatory school shall be over seventeen years and under twenty-two years of age shall be physically sound and free from disease and shall undergo previous to admission to said school such medical examination as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War to determine as to their qualifications to enter upon the course of studies prescribed for said preparatory school. The said examinations may be conducted in the district from which the candidate is selected by three persons known to be instructors of youth, which instructors may be designated by the State or county superintendent of instruction, or by some similar officer; and candidates

shall be admitted upon the certificate of such examiners, and shall not be subjected to further preliminary mental examination by the officers of the Military Academy.

Sec. 4. That candidates admitted to the preparatory school under the provisions of this act shall be known as provisional cadets, and shall be given such instruction and military training as will qualify them to fill vacancies occurring in the corps of cadets. Provisional cadets shall be examined one year from the date of their entrance to the preparatory school for admission to the corps of cadets, under such regulations as may be established under the provisions of existing law; and any provisional cadet failing to pass such examination shall not be reappointed. Provisional cadets shall be subject to all laws and regulations which apply to the Military Academy, and shall have the same pay allowed cadets.

Sec. 5. That the provisional cadets first appointed under this act shall be received at the preparatory school one year prior to the graduation of those cadets at the Military Academy whom they may be selected to succeed, and those selected to fill vacancies then existing shall enter the said school at the same time; and annually thereafter all candidates for the Military Academy shall be appointed to the preparatory school as herein provided for: *Provided, however*, That no provisional cadets shall be appointed until the first and second sections of this act have been fulfilled by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of War is authorized to detail officers of the Army to be instructors and assistant instructors at the preparatory school, as now provided for the Military Academy, and to make all other details from the Army necessary to carry out these provisions.

H. R. 5305, Mr. Calkins. For the relief of medical officers in the U. S. A. That from and after the passage of this act all officers of the Medical Department of the U. S. A. who have served in the armies of the United States, regular or volunteer, as acting assistant or contract surgeons, shall be, and they are hereby, credited with the full time of their service as such acting assistant or contract surgeons in computing their service for longevity pay and retirement.

H. R. 5356, Mr. Slocum. To regulate the prices at which sales of subsistence supplies shall be made to the Army. That sales of supplies under sections 1144, 1145, and 1149 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall be at cost price only; and the cost price of any article shall be understood in all cases of such sales to be the invoice-price of the last lot of the article received by the officer making the sale prior to the first day of the month in which the sale is made.

H. R. 5359, Mr. Charles O'Neill. To promote Commodore Louis C. Sartori, now on the retired list of the Navy, to be a Rear-Admiral on said list, in accordance with his original position on the Navy Register, and to give him the difference of pay between the sum which he has received as an officer of the Navy and the amount to which he would have been entitled had he not been passed over but promoted regularly according to seniority.

H. R. 5390, Mr. Harmer. To pay \$237.16 to Lieut. Harry M. Jacoby, U. S. N., the same being the difference of pay between that which he received and that to which he would have been entitled but for a clerical error in orders.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

House bill No. 1401, giving longevity pay to passed assistant engineers of the Navy, has been favorably reported by the House committee on Naval Affairs, and is now on the calendar awaiting its turn for action by the House. A favorable report on the Senate bill is shortly expected from the Senate Committee. The final passage of this bill this Congress, if not this session, is therefore to be confidently expected. The following is the report of the House Naval Committee on the above-mentioned bill:

"The purpose of the bill referred to is to give the passed assistant engineers of the Navy an increase of pay of \$250 per annum after they have received the pay now allowed by law for a period of ten years, and at the expiration of a further period of five years to give them another increase of like amount. All officers who would be affected by this bill have the relative rank of lieutenant by law, but are paid \$400 per annum less than they, while they are subject to the same expenses as to uniforms, messes, etc. The next higher grades of the staff corps to which these officers belong have five grades of pay increasing with each period of five years' service in those grades.

"Great injustice seems to have been done to this grade of officers. All of the 45 who would be benefited by the bill entered the Navy during the war, in 1861 and 1862, under regulations of the Navy Department which provide for their promotion to the grade of chief engineer after they had seen seven years' sea service in the junior grade, but as a matter of fact all of them have already been passed assistant engineers for from 15 to 19 years, and by reason of the laws now in force they can only be promoted by the deaths and retirements of chief engineers. Many of them cannot be promoted in less than 10 or 12 years from the present time, which will give them an approximate period of 27 years' service in the same grade. An examination of the Navy Register from 1862 to 1882 shows that the officers of the Line who entered the active service from the Naval Academy in 1861 and 1862 have long been commanders, and the medical and pay officers of the same dates of entry are masters and pay inspectors or have been surgeons or paymasters for many years, while those engineer officers who entered at the same time are still passed assistant engineers, receiving from one-half to less than two-thirds of the pay of their counterparts of 22 years ago.

"The Honorable Secretary of the Navy, in his last annual report, earnestly recommends their case to favorable consideration.

"The committee recommend the adoption of their report and the passage of the bill."

A resolution of the Grand Army of the Republic (New York Headquarters) in behalf of the above measure was presented as a petition in the House on Monday.

The sub-Appropriation Committee of the House on the Fortification bill have prepared a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the improvement of fortifications near large cities in deep-water harbors; \$400,000 for the improvement of fortifications of the second class in shallow harbors; \$300,000 for torpedoes and torpedo practice; \$400,000 for converting smooth-bores and testing them; \$1,500,000 for the manufacture of heavy guns. Members of the sub-committee say that the sums specified are the least that can be made if there is to be any departure whatever from the established order of merely watching the Government forts and reservations, and in their opinion the full committee will approve the bill as it is to be reported. The Army appropriation bill is still in the hands of the sub-committee, with no immediate prospect of its being reported to the full committee.

Mr. Randall says he expects to get the Naval bill through next week, beginning its consideration on Tuesday, when Mr. Thomas will, it is understood, make his usual attack on the staff.

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

The establishment of the School of Application for Infantry and Cavalry marks an epoch in military education in this country of incalculable value to the Government, and which will materially promote the efficiency of the Army at large. None can be so blind to the merits of the institution as to deprecate its purpose or to depreciate its work. Every fact within the recent past has demonstrated that the armed conflicts of the future are to be decisive, and therefore officers of every grade of an army must possess a high order of professional knowledge and skill, to obtain which the realms of theoretical and practical learning must be searched for the accomplishment of that end and the securing of those attainments. Not even the wisdom and insight of the fabled seer can authorize the saying, "there will be no more wars," and pray, who has been permitted to draw aside the veil that clouds futurity and proclaim that "the days of armies are past?"

The element of "commands," which sends forth superior discipline to combat brute force with skill, and crowns efforts with victory and energizes the common soldiers to their noblest deeds, because the master mind directs, must be born of those qualities, which men recognize in their leaders as intellectual pre-eminence, and not of mere constituted authority, the outgrowth of statute law. From the greater educational qualifications had by the officers of the National Army, as an incident, there will result a latent power lodged with the Government. It has been a popular theme with officers that the Regular Army is but a nucleus from which armies of magnitude, composed of the untrained and patriotic people, may be germinated. If this theory be true, then the first essential to its fulfillment will consist in the Regular Army officers being soldiers versed in all that appertains to the art and science of war in its multifarious details. The citizen has not the inclination or the time to devote to full military training or study, but feels secure in the thought that, by contributing his support to the National Army, the future is being provided for, and in the event of his being called upon to defend the flag from foes without, or to uphold the institution and laws of his country, jeopardized by internecine struggles within, he can safely turn to the educated soldier for a leader, who is prepared by study to meet and grapple with any emergency. While meeting out the meed of praise for what has been done in the way of bringing the school of application from out of chaos in a comparatively short time to its present degree of proficiency, yet the time has come when we are justified, in a catholic spirit, in animadverting upon what appears to be open to criticism, appreciating with no unstinted feeling the importance of the school as a military factor. By formulating our ideas, presumptuous, no doubt, we may possibly quicken the interest of those high in authority, and then they may accord to the school that substantial support of which it is deserving.

It is absurd to expect that this or any other school can attain a standing or bring within its sphere of progress a comprehensive scope of learning without money. The only fund of money available for school purposes is a few paltry hundred dollars. We cannot bring ourselves to believe our countrymen will deny, if asked, an ample appropriation for the more complete education of the officers whom they have selected to devote their lives to the cause of our common country, and on whom the people must lean as a strong right arm in time of danger. The competency of those having the school in charge to digest a practical and theoretical course of instruction, which the needs of the service and the future may demand, is unquestioned and recognized.

A school of application has for its object the preparation of officers for high commands, and should principally partake of the practical affairs of the military profession, combining only sufficient of the theoretical as may be necessary to arrive at a correct understanding thereof. Officers who are to exercise control over mixed forces must be conversant with the general nature, duties and capabilities of those arms under their guidance. It has therefore elicited surprise that the course of instruction at the school does not embrace certain important subjects, which might be taught in the form of lectures under appropriate heads, to wit: The arming, equipping, marching and camping of troops; handling, sighting and effect of small arms; methods of adjusting equipments and proper weight for foot and mounted soldier to carry; approved systems of exemplary and correction discipline; the clothing of the Army, its quality and colors, and adaptability for varied service; the arrangement, police and interior economy of a company; the rations and their nutritive quality, with general rules for determining the quality and the proper manner of cooking them, and for the baking of bread; general principles and practice of minor surgeries in emergencies when the services of a surgeon cannot be immediately procured; artillery—the construction of different classes of ordnance, field, siege, coast defence, and mortars—when and for what object used, on the field of battle and in sieges; the capabilities of artillery acting independently or as auxiliary to the other arms; the effect and employment of machine guns, and the improvement in armament that the artillery has undergone in recent years; cavalry—its mission, field of operations, requirements, and duties under the varied and complex phases of war, together with all that is important to that branch, as packing, saddling, biting, and the proper paraphernalia for the horse. Practical work in a laboratory would be needed to study the composition and uses of gunpowder, gun cotton, dynamite, and other explosives; loading and reloading—service cartridge, and full information collateral thereto; purposes and fabrication of military pyrotechnics.

Of the lectures here but outlined, the students should take ample notes, and upon them they should be required to pass an examination. That the students are

not required to annually prepare, by their own labors and from their own researches, a thesis on a military subject, must be an omission.

What has been here cursorily mentioned could be pursued, and is within the grasp of mind of those gentlemen composing the first class, also that of the second class, and would not consume over an hour's time each day. The time for this work could be secured by dispensing with elementary drills during the winter season, some of which exercises only now consume time without special advantage to the students. "The more we become lawyers, the less we are soldiers," is a truism; and while there is no published programme of instruction or code of regulations extant for the second school year, the past, at least, warrants the assumption that there is a predilection for a liberal course of law. A polite law course—as military, international, and a brief treatise, such as Cooley's on Constitutional—is the limit to which the curriculum of a military institution should go; otherwise, danger is encountered by sacrificing important subjects for those of another profession.

It may be incidentally remarked that "Ives' Book," either as model of English or a treatise on law, cannot be accepted, and we are amazed that the mantle of West Point's reputation has been thrown around it. At the school some of the necessary appliances and appurtenances are absent or insufficient in number, or wretched in quality. Surveying is taught, yet the school, we are told, can boast of only a theodolite, in a dilapidated condition. The responsibility for this cannot be charged to the school. A more ample library is requisite for the use of instructors and students. Instructors cannot adorn the recitations with copious information not immediately found in a text, without having recourse to a good library. The diplomas of the institution, to be a guarantee to the Army of genuine worth, should be the final prize won by a course of valuable military study, and only bestowed upon officers for successful effort.

A VENERABLE CHAPLAIN'S RECOLLECTIONS.

300 NORTH AVE., AUSTIN, TEXAS,
February 8, 1884.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Though now in my eightieth year, and my earthly warfare near its end, my interest in the U. S. Army is still very great. I have been so long identified with it.

My first ministry, just after leaving Princeton Theological Seminary, was to its troops at Sault Ste Marie, Fort Brady, Michigan, in 1831. One of the young officers of that post still lives, I think (after 53 years), retired as Brig. Gen. Robert E. Clary, who, like myself, was born on the borders of the Connecticut River in Massachusetts. The post commander at Ft. Brady was Capt. De Lafayette Wilcox, who soon after married a sister of the wife of Dr. Richard S. Satterlee, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Mackinac. Satterlee's last great service, as you doubtless know, was as Medical Purveyor General in New York, and brigadier general during the late war. The successor of Capt. Wilcox in command at Fort Brady was Major John Fowle. In the spring of 1833, Gen. Winfield Scott having captured Black Hawk, driving the Indians from Illinois, Major Fowle was ordered from Fort Brady with his command to relieve the troops at Fort Dearborn, Chicago. The church I had gathered at the Sault since 1831 was reduced, by the removal of the U. S. Indian Agency to Mackinac, taking away its first elder, Hon. Henry R. Schoolcraft. The removal of Major Fowle's command would take a second elder, Capt. Wilcox, and several ladies, and soldiers and their wives, to Fort Dearborn; so, by request of Major Fowle, I accompanied this part of my church to Chicago. The A. H. M. S., which had commissioned me to preach at Fort Brady, wishing me to find where they could plant Home Missionary churches in the country from which the Indians had been driven, approving, it was my privilege to accept the request. Finding three gentlemen and five ladies ready to unite with them from Fort Brady who had "accompanied me in the ship," I organized the first church ever gathered on the west shore of Lake Michigan, in June, 1833.

Before its formation Major and Mrs. Fowle were ordered to West Point. Capt. Wilcox was again chosen an elder—one of three. The youngest of the three—*clarum et venerabile nomen*—Philo Carpenter, still lives in Chicago, where, as philanthropist and Christian, he has been honored for half a century. Thus I became the first resident minister at Chicago, and preached my first sermon in Fort Dearborn. A Methodist Episcopal class had been previously gathered, I am told, by circuit preachers from an Indian mission on Fox or Rock River. Forty-eight years after the first sermon in Fort Dearborn a marble tablet was placed on the north wall of an immense brick store, in commemoration of Fort Dearborn, which was a refuge of the scattered settlers who had fled to Chicago from the Indians in the war of 1833. The tablet fronts Rush Street Bridge. The store is on the ground of the old fort. Thousands of citizens, and companies of soldiers with martial music, gathered to witness the unveiling and the services of the day. Hon. J. N. Arnold, president of the day, called on me to offer the prayer; on Mr. Gurden S. Hubbard, the oldest surviving resident of Chicago, to unveil the tablet, and Hon. John Wentworth, to deliver the historical address. I did most heartily thank God for what human skill and energy, under His divine guidance, had done for Chicago and this great western world since our first public service in the carpenter's shop in Fort Dearborn. I had seen the city rise from a wild, frontier trading and military post of some three hundred people, all told—soldiers, French, Indians, and Americans—and after thirty-eight years of unequalled prosperity, having a population of three hundred thousand, or more, had seen its heart burnt out, or "melted like wax by the blast of the Lord!" Again, I had seen

it rise from its ashes, vastly more beautiful and marvelous than at first.

In 1838 I was invited by that First Church and its present pastor (seventh in succession to myself, Rev. John H. Berrens, D. D.), to commemorate its jubilee, a half century from its birth. There it was asked if, in the history of the world, any city had ever before grown to half a million people in the life-time of the founder of its first church.

But to return to my early connection with the U. S. Army. Capt. Wilcox, after the transfer of Major Fowle to West Point, was commandant at Fort Dearborn in 1833-4. His wife was an only sister of the wife of Richard S. Satterlee, M. D., of the Army, then stationed at Fort Howard, Green Bay. Mrs. Satterlee visiting Mrs. Wilcox in 1834, I was happy to return with her by way of Mackinac to her husband's post, and passed my vacation there with the troops and early settlers, where afterwards I passed eighteen years of my ministry, from 1840 to 1858. There Major Ephraim Shaler, U. S. A., was an elder of my church for most of those years.

Lieut. Clary, of my Fort Brady church, and family, were at Fort Howard at the time of my visit in 1834. Also Lieut. Marcy and wife and two young daughters, one of whom you may remember became in due time the wife of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan. Forty-five years after, meeting Mrs. Marcy and daughters at Fort Howard, it was the pleasure of Mrs. Porter and myself to meet Major General Marcy at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., in one of his inspection trips. Between the years of my first visit at Fort Howard and my settlement as pastor there, a Pres. church had been formed and while for months at a time it had no minister, Surgeon Satterlee sustained religious services on Sundays by social prayer and reading printed sermons and was known on that frontier as the "beloved Christian physician." Dr. S., as Medical Purveyor General, at New York, during the war of a quarter of a century ago had a world wide reputation as Brig. Gen. R. S. Satterlee. It was my privilege to meet himself and family at his home in New York, in 1872. Having no children of his own he adopted the three daughters of Major Wilcox. One of whom, the youngest, born at Fort Dearborn in 1833 was baptized in that fort by myself.

This daughter, the only living member of Major Wilcox's family, out-lived also Gen. Satterlee. Mrs. Gen. S. and this their daughter and her children and husband still live together in New York.

My wife's acquaintance with the U. S. Army began earlier than my own. From Rochester, N. Y., she visited Fort Niagara and found in Lieut. A. B. Eaton an earnest and devout Christian, and in his wife, by whose invitation she had been led to that Post in 1831 on her way to Mackinac, a remarkably lovely aid to her husband in every benevolent plan. This friendship was lasting as life. As Commissary Gen. U. S. A., he had from Washington fed that army from 1861 to 1865, as no army of its immense magnitude was ever fed before. At the latter date, returning from Savannah, Ga., by way of Goldsborough, N. C., we were the guests of General and Mrs. Eaton. He and Gen. Casey were elders at that time of Rev. Dr. Gurley's Presbyterian church at our National Capital.

Our acquaintance and love for many officers half a century ago and our sympathy and personal knowledge of many of the deceased of the War of Emancipation, such as Generals McPherson, Thomas, and J. D. Webster, of Grant and Sherman's staff, and having accompanied Logan's Fifteenth Corps from Washington to Louisville, Ky., remaining in it to the end of my volunteer service in 1865, you see strong reasons why I wish to continue my acquaintance with the noble heroes who continue to this day, by taking the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

And having been recommended by President Grant as post chaplain, U. S. A., to the U. S. Senate and confirmed by it, while preaching at Brownsville, Texas, in 1870, and serving at Fort Brown, Texas; Fort Sill, Ind. Ter., and Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. Ter., until retired in 1881 by the act of Congress retiring all officers over sixty-four years of age, I still wish to follow the history of the officers with whom I have served so many years, some of whom have already ended their earthly warfare. Of my post commanders at Fort Sill, two, Major Schofield and Gen. J. W. Davidson, have died comparatively young, and the third, Brigadier (or Major?) Gen. Mackenzie, I hear is hopelessly insane. I last served under Gen. Merritt and Gen. Brackett at Fort Russell. I rejoice that Gen. Merritt is in a field of such usefulness at West Point.

Hoping we may yet a while longer live to hear of the health and prosperity of our Army friends of every rank, and to pray, while life lasts, for the peace, prosperity and moral conquests, through faith in that Saviour whom many of them love, and whom I have loved to preach as the Great Captain of their salvation for half a century: may their chief warfare be against all immorality and vice, and may they become more than conquerors over every evil through divine grace.

Very sincerely yours,
JEREMIAH PORTER,
Post Chaplain, U. S. A., Retired.

NAMES OF DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

As reforms are in progress, and the country well divided into geographical departments and divisions, it has seemed to me that a change of the names of some of the departments, corresponding to their locations, would not be amiss. For instance, the Department of Dakota has more to do with the Missouri River than all the other departments put together. Why not call it by that name? The Department of Missouri controls the watershed of the great Arkansas. Why not call it by that name? The Department of Texas has almost the exclusive control of the Rio Grande, and it certainly would be distinctive. In other words, some general system, it appears to me, would be better than having a

division and department of the same name, and then one-half of the departments named after States or Territories, and the others named after water-courses. I do not wish to appear to be any wiser than those who have adopted these names; but, as a suggestion will sometimes lead to good results, I offer the following:

Division of the Atlantic.

Department of the Hudson (now Dept. of the East).
Savannah (now Dept. "South.")

Division of the Mississippi.

Department of the Missouri (now Dept. of Dakota).
Platte (now of that name).
Arkansas (now Dept. of Missouri).
Rio Grande (now Dept. of Texas).

Division of the Pacific.

Department of the Columbia (now of that name).
Sacramento (now Dept. California).
Colorado (now Dept. Arizona).

These names are all euphonious, distinctive, and embrace the names of the water-courses emptying into the great body of waters after which the divisions are named (except in the case of the Rio Grande), all of which is significant of the natural channels of military business.

QUESTOR.

SECRETARY WELLES AND THURLOW WEED.

HARTFORD, February 23, 1884.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In the number of your paper received to-day I find an extract, presumably from the autobiography of Mr. Thurlow Weed, published by you without comment as a "story about Secretary Welles."

I send herewith an extract from an article published in the *Galaxy* for July, 1870, a magazine under the same editorial control, I believe, as the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which takes for its text the story to which you give currency.

Please publish in your next issue.

Respectfully,

EDGAR T. WELLES.

Mr. Thurlow Weed's unreliability as a historian is so well understood that in giving the extract from his autobiography we did not think it worth while to occupy space with any demonstration of his inaccuracy. Mr. Weed's statements as to the Gosport Navy-yard were first published some fourteen years ago, and were answered by Mr. Welles at the time, in the article which his son sends us. In the opening sentence of that article the late Secretary Welles summed up the case, when he said of Mr. Weed's article: "The author has a very fertile recollection, a prodigiously prolific memory, and in his conceits and details he remembers, and relates with a minuteness that is wonderful, events that never took place, or which occurred under circumstances widely different from his narration of them." Of the reported interview with him at Willard's Hotel, Mr. Welles says: "This interview, if it ever took place, of which, however, I have no recollection, must have been on the morning of the 19th, succeeding the abandonment of Harper's Ferry, which was on the 18th of April. When, therefore, Mr. Weed came to me with his 'reliable information,' which was no news to me, whatever it may have been to him, my 'manner' did not indicate excitement or sensational alarm. I heard his story, and its reiteration with emphasis, calmly and, I trust, respectfully; for I knew, what he did not know, that Commodore Paulding had at that moment my orders in his pocket, directing him to proceed to Norfolk, investing him with full power to protect the public property, and that he had been and was then collecting his forces to proceed as soon as his vessel and men could be got ready for the service. These facts I did not communicate to Mr. Weed, although he had given me what information he possessed. The President, on whom Mr. Weed represents he called with his information, was cognizant of these facts, and appears to have been equally uncommunicative, and, in order to rid himself of an inquisitive and perhaps troublesome gentleman who had no information to impart, dismissed him with the remark that he would see me. In point of fact, the President and myself had been two or three times in consultation the preceding day." This extract sufficiently answers Mr. Weed's statement.

PENSACOLA, F.

FEBRUARY 20th, 1884.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: On the evening of January 16, the Marine Guard stationed at this post, gave a "grand military ball" for the purpose of raising money to erect a monument over the graves of their comrades who died during the late yellow fever epidemic of 1853. The proceeds of the ball amounted to \$100, which is insufficient for that purpose, as we intend (if possible) to erect a large granite shaft at a cost of \$350. As Chairman of the Soliciting Committee, I communicated with the commanding officers of each marine barracks, asking the officers and enlisted men to aid us in our undertaking, with the following result, viz., Annapolis, Md., \$60 33; Norfolk, Va., \$48; Boston, Mass., \$21.10; Portsmouth, N. H., \$21.

The Monument Fund Association desire to return their sincere thanks to the officers and enlisted men of the above-named posts for the generous manner in which they responded to the call for aid. The different other posts that we have communicated with have not as yet been heard from, but we feel confident that they will assist us. Any other subscriptions will be thankfully received by the undersigned. Very respectfully etc.,

JOHN J. KEEFE, Corporal, U. S. M. C.,
Chairman Soliciting Committee, Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Fla.

BRADFORD asks: 1. In marching with arms at right shoulder, how is the carry executed? 2. In loading and firing, does the soldier look towards his piece at every time except when he opens the chamber? Ans.—1. See answer No. 1 to Cos. C and D. 2. No. The part of your question left out is too trivial a matter for consideration.

M. M. A.—Commander A. D. Brown's address is No. 11 Bath Road, Newport, R. I.

ACCORDING to the *Militärische Nachrichten*, the works for the construction of a canal which will unite the Baltic with the North Sea are on the point of being taken in hand.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE war between the active National Guard and the Veterans is still raging furiously. The chief of the Veterans of the 7th Regiment has issued a vigorous protest against the statements made in the original paper by the active colonels, but he prefers to deal with Col. Clark personally, and does not discuss the question from a military point of view. Col. Clark has replied, and the matter has assumed the shape of a personal quarrel between these two gentlemen. This is wrong. The matter is one of public interest, and should be dealt with as a military question solely.

The Veterans of the 7th Regiment base their right to this title upon a charter granted them by the Legislature of New York, March 11, 1861, and amended May 22, 1878. By this they are constituted a body corporate, under the name of the "Veterans of the 7th Regiment." Section 3d of their charter grants the right to make and adopt a constitution and by-laws. Under this they adopted a constitution, which provides, as the officers of the association, a colonel, and the other field, company, and staff officers of a regiment, who hold office and bear these titles for two years. Even were this action legal, the good taste of claiming titles representing an authority which a voluntary organization like this cannot confer, is more than questionable. That it has been so long acquiesced in is no argument in its favor; and if those who have given, at least a tacit consent, to this assumption of military titles are now disposed to take a different course, we must judge of their present action upon its merits, without inquiring into the motives for their change of opinion—if there has been a change—as we are asked to do. The Veteran organization of the 7th especially, contains an unusual number of gentlemen of high personal character and social influence; and we do not doubt that they have rendered service to the regiment which should be recognized. It naturally grieves them to be wounded in the house of their friends, but we do not see yet upon what ground they can maintain their right to the liberal distribution of military titles among their members.

We respectfully call the attention of the veterans to Sections 75 and 76 of the Military Code of the State of New York, which provides that: "It shall not be lawful, but it shall be a misdemeanor for any body of men, whatsoever, other than the regular organized corps of the National Guard and militia, and the troops of the United States, except such independent military organizations as are now in existence, to associate themselves together as a military company or organization."

"Whoever offends against anyone of the provisions of the preceding section . . . shall be punished by a fine not exceeding the sum of ten dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding six months or both."

We would cheerfully go bail for any of the solid gentlemen of the Veteran Associations, who should be held for trial under these sections of the Code, but it might hurt their feelings to be compelled to ask such a favor, and it is in their interest that we call their attention to the possibilities. Law-respecting citizens should never tread upon the dangerous edge of legal prohibitions, but should keep themselves so clearly within their legal rights that their action cannot be questioned or misconstrued.

It might simplify this question of military titles to adopt the Arkansas rule, described in the story, where a gentleman, who repudiated the title of "Major," was asked whether he did not live in a house with two chimneys. When he admitted the fact, the answer was: "All right, Major; down here the man who lives in a house with one chimney is a Captain, and one whose house has two chimneys is a Major." The acceptance of some such simple rule as this, for the assignment of military rank, would save embarrassment; for it is a much less delicate matter to question a gentleman as to the architectural peculiarities of his house than to inquire into his military status, when you cannot find his name in any official record of military officers. By selecting officers of irregular organizations from gentlemen living in houses with the requisite number of chimneys, their military titles and order of precedence could be readily established, and would become apparent at once, without the necessity of subjecting them to the possible penalties of violating the law.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—Lieut.-Col. Theodore Gates.—A number of battalion drills have taken place since the opening of the season alternately commanded by Lieut.-Col. Gates, Major Tyson, Capt. Watson, Fackner, and Squires. Without reflection on the ability of these gentlemen, who are all capable officers, it is true to say that these drills are rather tame, and fail to come up in point of snap and interest to what we were used to see in this army. Of course, the regiment was left in exceptionally good condition by the late commander, Col. Austen, especially with regard to instruction, and there is still a good deal of excellent work exhibited in consequence. Although no positive signs of falling off are apparent, there is no doubt that the regiment has been already allowed to run too long without a permanent head, and the consequences of this state of affairs will make themselves felt before any time of it. Nothing is more conducive to the production of dry rot as a condition of this kind, and it is therefore advisable that the committee in search of a Colonel make a report with as little delay as practicable.

At the annual review and reception of the non-commissioned officers which took place at the armory on Thursday evening, February 21, there was enough material present to form two companies of 12 files front each, the whole under Sergeant Major Seymour as battalion commander, aided by Sergeant Lux of Company B, as Adjutant, and Sergeants

Owens, of D, and Higgins, of B, as company commanders. Colonel D. E. Austen took the review. The first attempt was a failure, inasmuch as its opening ranks were overlooked, and the commander, nettled at this mistake, repeated the ceremony with excellent success, especially so far as the passage in double time is concerned. Of course an exhibition entirely composed of non-commissioned officers of a crack drilled regiment is expected to rank above anything of that sort in the ordinary line, but in this case the little battalion came up to expectations in every respect. The drill was short—probably about fifteen minutes—and the movements were simple, yet what there was of it was executed in first-class style. The most noted event of the evening was the presentation to Colonel Austen of a large handsome picture of himself, accompanied by a set of resolutions eulogistic of the services of that officer while at the head of that regiment. Chaplain Beecher made the presentation speech and Colonel Austen answered in his usual neat and to the point manner. A great many military men of the 2d Division were present.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—The following are the official figures of the review before the Governor on Feb. 15. This exceeds the turnout on Eversonday Day by three men. Companies B, F, G, and I are especially conspicuous by their large attendance on this occasion:

Companies.	Present.			Absent.			Present and Absent.		
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
Field and Staff.....	9	10	19	1	2	3	10	11	21
A.....	3	78	81	22	22	44	3	97	100
B.....	3	98	101	6	6	12	3	104	108
C.....	3	89	92	1	9	10	3	92	95
D.....	3	41	44	1	19	20	3	60	63
E.....	3	49	52	1	16	17	3	65	68
F.....	3	84	87	16	16	32	3	100	108
G.....	3	86	89	12	12	24	3	98	101
H.....	3	64	67	18	18	36	3	82	85
I.....	3	91	94	9	9	18	3	100	103
K.....	3	83	86	30	30	60	3	83	86
Total.....	37	731	768	8	127	135	45	858	903

Battalion drills in fatigue uniform (white belts) have been ordered as follows: Cos. C, G, and H, March 12; A, B, and I, March 20, and D, E, F, and H, March 25. Assembly at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The books and papers were inspected at the armory by Brig.-Gen. F. H. Briggs on Friday evening, Feb. 29, while Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald will be around this evening (March 1) on his round of instruction of the officers of his brigade. The distribution of the State marksman's badge has been fixed for Monday, March 3, at 8 P. M., when the regiment will also execute a battalion drill, and the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Trophy, which was won by the Seventh, will be presented by Wm. O. Church, Editor of the JOURNAL. Company commanders have been directed to furnish the names of those who have so far qualified for the armory badge of 1884, with corresponding requisitions for the button decoration, which will be worn upon the right side of the collar of the fatigue jacket.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—Colonel Cavanagh.—The 69th Regiment participated in the obsequies of the dead of the *Jeannette* expedition on the 22d February, as a special escort to the remains of Mr. Jerome Collins, who was an ex-captain of that regiment, having been in command of Company B for nearly three years. It formed part of the general procession up Broadway, across the bridge to the corner of Main street and Morris avenue, Brooklyn, where the hearse containing the body of Mr. Collins left the procession, and with the regiment was conveyed by steamer across the East River to New York, when the march was resumed to the armory, where the body was laid out in state in the board of officers' room, under charge of a guard of honor. On the next day the regiment completed its mournful duty by escorting the remains to the Cathedral, where the religious services took place previous to putting them aboard a steamer, which is to convey them to Ireland. On the first day the regiment paraded fully armed in overcoats, in ten companies of sixteen files front, with generally incomplete rear ranks.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Col. Josiah Porter.—The 22d has one peculiar defect—the inequality in the sizes of the companies—which interferes to a large extent with its regular progress, and in some respects operates as a positive discouragement to the more energetic portion of its members. Large companies at battalion drills are always drawn upon to complete the smaller ones, and this proceeding generally creates more or less dissatisfaction amongst those who are taken away from their own commands in order to supply defects for which others are responsible. On the other hand, at company drills, where no equalization takes place, this defect is still more conspicuous, and the smaller companies are the ones to suffer by comparison. The contrast between a company of 36 and another of 12 or 14 files, as we often notice in this armory, is too glaring to pass without unfavorable comment on the commander of the small organization, both by spectators and those who are drilled, and for this reason officers whose organizations are numerically depleted should make special efforts to supply their defects.

Another battalion drill by the right wing took place on Monday evening, February 25, the command being formed and turned over to Col. Porter by the acting adjutant, Lieut. Thurston, as five companies of 16 files each. The front thus formed is too long for the space available in the armory, and the 5th company takes its place in rear of the line. In this position it neither derives any benefit for itself from the instruction, nor does it contribute to the success of the whole; the company is in its own way, as well as in that of the battalion, and it would, therefore, be better either to make a 4 company equalization, or to leave the 5th company out altogether. The drill began with the manual and the firings, on general principles well executed, some of the volleys being excellent, but there are still a good many matters of detail to be looked after in the company drills. The colonel then ordered a number of advances in battalion front with about by fours, then wheeled into line, and spent nearly half an hour in the practice of general alignments, mostly oblique to the original line, which, as at the previous drill, did not seem to turn out quite suitably. Although repeated over and over again, the colonel had to give it up before he became satisfied with the performance, from the sheer monotony of the proceeding, and for a change he broke the command into fours and gave them a lively spin around the armory in quick and double time, which, as well as a number of marches in column of companies by the flank and passages into column of fours, were executed by the

men in a very handsome manner. The officers were generally well posted, but several of them proved weak during a series of wheels into column of companies and into line on fixed pivots. They disregarded par. 193, by establishing lines not perpendicular to the original front, and created defective fronts and distances; some of the pivot guides, instead of standing fast, moved backwards during the wheels, while the guide of the right company invariably took too much distance and broke the alignment when the battalion wheeled into line. Right and left of companies rear into column were executed with reasonable success, better than is generally the case, and the closing marches in battalion front and in fours in double and quick time were executed with unusual snap and precision. With the exception of the few defects pointed out, the drill showed much improvement over those previously noticed, and the command is in a fair course of progress.

Colonel Porter announced recitation for the officers on Saturday evening, March 1.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Col. J. H. Jones.—Companies B and E, as four commands of twelve front, single rank, drilled under Col. Jones on Friday, February 15, the two entire companies being under lieutenants who acted as commanders for the first time. The drill of the previous evening had stimulated the interest of all in that sort of exercise, which, during the present season, have been few and far between, and none of the best. The programme executed on the 14th was a full and satisfactory one, and it was hoped that the drill might be continued on this night under the same conditions, and with the same favorable results; but, alas! it was a disappointment. This night's drill was as bad as Thursday's was good. Everything seemed to go wrong, from the formation to the close. The men were at sixes and sevens, while the brains of the officers seemed to be wool gathering. The single rank formations did not work. The men were not at home, while the absence of sergeants, there being but three in the four companies, and the verandah of the majority of the company commanders, almost completely demoralized the men. The commands were misunderstood, the step was broken, while distances, single rank formations, were overlooked, and alignments slurred. The Colonel, after the preliminary marches, etc., apparently grasped the situation, for only the simplest of the movements were executed, and these were by no means what they should have been in point of completeness. The cause of this falling off none could satisfactorily explain, except that it was one of those breaks which occasionally occur without rhyme or reason. The blunders commenced early; officers and men were "off" from the beginning, and could not recover; and though toward the close a slight improvement was observed, it only went to prove how badly had been the work of the early evening. The battalion felt the strain, and fought hard to overcome the demoralization, but without effect. The drill was concluded after a most unsatisfactory hour and a half.

Companies A, H, and K, equalized into four of twelve front, the interior companies in single rank, closed the battalion drills for February, on Monday, 18th. Col. Jones in command, assisted by Major Riker. The formation and the preliminary march in column of fours, by the flank of companies and in line of battle, were good. The drill opened well, all were attentive, while the officers, most of whom were present on the previous Friday, seemed determined that this drill should not be a fizzle. The movements executed by the three companies on February 14 were repeated on this evening, and though the execution was not as prompt the manoeuvres were without serious flaw. The playments were all made from the march column of fours and in line, and, with the exception of lack of promptness in the second and third companies, were satisfactory. The lieutenant commanding the color company should hereafter rely more on himself and trust less to the actions of other company commanders, as he is the one responsible for the movements of his company. Formation of double column of fours and deployment to the right were well executed, and we compliment the companies on the neat and clean manner in which the halt and carry were executed, simple movements but rarely properly executed. The double column and deployment also to the right were correct, as were the several deployments faced to the rear, excepting the slowness of the interior companies before noted. The turns were fair, and but for the failure of the commander of the third company in giving his orders in good season, would have been perfect. The loadings and firings were fair, but we are compelled to again call attention to the officiousness of the file closers, which, coupled with their loud talking, upset the men, and caused numerous blunders. File closers should be taught their duties, one of which is certainly not to act as instructors during a battalion drill. The march in column and the firing after wheeling into line were just passable, the movement being spoiled by the over-anxiety of the file closers. The wheelings were good, especially those of the fourth company. The drill, which, as a whole, was satisfactory, might be termed a good one, but for the delinquencies of the color company and those of the third company in line. It was an immense improvement over the effort of the 15th, but not equal to that of the companies drilled on the 14th. The officers were willing to learn, while the men were quiet and obedient, moving at once at the orders of their officers.

EIGHTH NEW YORK.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.—This little regiment turned out for presentation of marksmen's badges and battalion drill on Monday evening, February 25, under command of Colonel Scott. The attendance, as may be expected as long as the regiment is quartered in the present locality, was not large. The ceremonies were simple. The battalion was drawn up, the marksmen marched to the front, and Captain Barker, the I. R. P., pinned on the badges. The other exercises consisted of a dress parade, quite handsomely executed under the circumstances, and after that the colonel took command and ordered a few manoeuvres, mostly general alignments, and such as can be executed without danger to the building, and wound up with the loadings and firings. In the latter one feature, the firing kneeling, is much neglected in armory instruction, and we commend Colonel Scott's good sense in introducing it on this occasion. His judgment proved correct, and the performance showed that instruction is so much needed in this particular that we advise him to keep it up.

The ranking organization in the eighth company is J, Capt. Baxter. On Evacuation Day, when the 4th Separate Co. of Yonkers, Capt. Frazier, paraded with the regiment in New York City, Col. I gracefully tendered their position at the head of the column, a handsome compliment gratefully accepted by the Yonkers company, who have been anxious ever since to show their appreciation of the compliment. Capt. Baxter has for some time past suffered with rheumatism (malicious people say it was of the metaphorical sort), and this has kept him away from his duty quite frequently, and this has delayed the little ceremony which took place this evening. He was present, however, on this occasion as well as a delegation from Yonkers, consisting of Capt. J. Frazier, 1st Lieut. E. A. Houston and 2d Lieut. B. Cobb,

and when the drill was over Col. I was marched to the front and here became the recipient of a handsome set of resolutions in memory of the little incident above referred to. The affair was quite impromptu, and a complete surprise to the New Yorkers. 1st Lieut. E. A. Houston made the presentation speech in a neat manner and received hearty applause at the conclusion. Capt. Baxter responded for his company, and when the resolutions had been admired by all and hung up in a conspicuous place in the company room the whole assemblage adjourned to Col. Schilling's hotel, where the new formed friendship was sealed with a copious flow of champagne and a series of songs and speeches which lasted until the Yonkers contingent took their departure after receiving three tremendous cheers from the enthusiastic New Yorkers. The incident was a very pleasant one and quite enjoyed by all who participated.

Much satisfaction was expressed that Capt. Baxter had turned up again, his services are much needed by his company as well as by the regiment in the present crisis, and for their sake it is to be hoped that he will resume his duties, as he says is his intention, with his wonted energy.

On Wednesday evening Capt. Kelly drilled the non-commissioned officers in skirmish drill, and made a fair exhibition. The captain made the mistake, however, in the rallies by giving the commands, "commence firing" and "cease firing," which is wrong. There are no commands given in this case. Otherwise the drill was well executed and commanded under the facilities of the armory.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—Col. Rodney C. Ward.—The incorporation of the 10th company having at last been accomplished the regiment made its debut as a complete organization as a participant in the procession of the De Long funeral on the 22d instant. A less mournful occasion would have been more desirable, but the exceptionally favorable weather conditions afforded an opportunity to display the regiment to the fullest advantage possible, under the solemnity of the circumstances, and it is but simple truth to state that it did ample justice to the occasion. Headed by the magnificent band, the regiment proceeded up Broadway in solemn step, and the ten companies of 20 files each swung successively into the park in fine style, passed the City Hall and disappeared on the bridge. The appearance of the regiment on this occasion fully vindicates its claim to a position amongst the foremost volunteer organizations of the country, and it deserves high commendation for the public spirit exhibited on this, as well as on other occasions of this sort.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—Col. Richard Vose.—Colonel Vose has returned the most talked of thirteen resignations with the following indorsement in each case:

"Respectfully returned.

"The space left in Form No. 41, furnished as a form for resignation, is understood to have been left blank, so that the officer resigning might state such reasons as affected his personal fitness or his personal health in future, or other reasons of a private or personal nature which might tend to enable the Commander-in-Chief to form an intelligent opinion as to whether the case presented features regarded by the usages of the service as fit reasons to urge why the resignations should be accepted or otherwise. In all cases such reasons must be in the form of facts in the concrete, and not vague generalizations, incapable of verification without action by a court-martial or court of inquiry.

"If ——— has any charges to make against the board of officers, or any member of it, as will seem to be implied by the reason he has assigned for his action, his proper course is to prefer charges or demand a court of inquiry, in a full statement of the fact of his grievance. A form of resignation is not a fit vehicle for general aspersions on the capacity, ability, or administrative action of ——— comrade, whether he be his superior or inferior in rank; he will therefore forward a new form, stating facts personal to himself, as ground upon which his resignation should be accepted."

Nothing further has been heard in the matter, and the regiment appears to be in a state of tranquillity.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. T. V. Tuttle.—At the parade for the reception of the marksmen's badges, the regiment turned out with nine commands of twelve files, which occupied every bit of available space in the armory. The regiment looked better than it had for a long time before, and the bearing of the men showed a decided improvement. When the review was over, and Major Farr had completed the presentation of the badges, Col. Tuttle, at the request of Gen. Brownell, executed a few battalion movements with a precision rarely witnessed in this armory of late, and which demonstrated that the regiment has again resumed the course of progress. Col. Tuttle became the recipient of a very handsome set of silver-ware and a picture showing the non-commissioned officers of the regiment in a group. He was best pleased with the latter.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

The 19th Separate Company, Brevet Major Wm. Haubennestel commanding, were inspected, February 20, by Brig. Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, commanding 5th Brigade, who was accompanied by Col. Fred. Plisterer, A. A. G., and several other officers of his staff. They were received at the depot by Majors Clark and Haubennestel, and, after partaking of a lunch at the Arlington Hotel, proceeded to the armory, where the command, three commissioned officers, and 72 enlisted men, were drawn up in splendid shape. After a thorough drill in company movements, including good skirmish and bayonet drill, a rigid and thorough inspection was gone through with, and an informal review closed the ceremonies. Gen. Oliver expressed himself highly satisfied with the result. His recent visit to the different companies of his command have been productive of much good, and Gen. Oliver's efforts and those of his Adjutant General, Col. Plisterer, are thoroughly appreciated. This command gave their 31st annual ball, February 22, on which occasion Major H. F. Clark, I. R. P., presented the marksmen's badges.

The 15th Separate Company, Capt. Berthold Myers, drilled with fourteen files front on February 19. Several veterans and ex-officers have joined this command, which is steadily improving, and all that is now required of Capt. Myers is to cut loose some of the useless impedimenta to make an almost perfect organization.

The 2d Gatling Battery (the Washington Battery), Capt. F. P. Earle, celebrated the birthday of their patron on February 23, in the usual manner, by a reception (the 51st), which was well attended, and a success in every respect.

Col. Unbekant, of the 11th, has ordered battalion drills to commence March 8, the right wing taking the lead.

The election of 1st Lieut. J. T. Hooper and 2d Lieut. E. E. Sage and the resignation of 2d Lieut. Wm. M. Massey, all of the 7th, have been announced in regimental orders.

2d Lieut. John F. Boylan was elected 1st Lieutenant and Corp. John Macaulay 2d Lieutenant, Co. F, 13th Regiment, on Thursday, Feb. 21. Major John J. Riker presiding. On the same evening Corp. Richard B. Newman was unanimously chosen a sergeant of the company.

The Cadet Company of the 13th Regiment had a skirmish drill on Saturday, Feb. 23, which was executed with the usual precision of that promising organization.

The 22d Regiment will drill by wings as follows: Cos. C, D, G,

I and K, Monday, March 3, 10, 17 and 24, and A, B, H, F and H, Friday, March 7, 31 and 28, and Thursday, March 13, at 8 o'clock P. M. The class for theoretical instruction will be continued in the officers' room, Wednesday, March 6, 12, and 26, at 7.45 o'clock P. M., at which the punctual attendance of the sergeant-major, color-bearers, general-guides, first-sergeants, duty-sergeants and senior corporals is required.

The Veterans Association of Co. H, 23rd Regiment Washington Rifles, held a reunion at J. Heiser's Assembly Rooms, 135 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Feb. 21.

Captain D. B. Harrison, of the 22d Regiment, one of its most punctual and faithful officers, has resigned.

Company F, 12th Regiment, will hold the first of their at home parties at the Armory, on Thursday, March 6. The early portion of the evening will be devoted to drill, inspection, and guard mounting, and at 10 P. M., the company and their guests will enjoy a dance in the small drill room. The reception will be without charge to the guests, who are promised a happy time.

The Musical and Literary entertainment and reception of Co. B, 12th Regiment, (Washington Light Guard) took place at the armory on Friday evening, Feb. 22, 1884. The neat drill hall of the regiment was very tastefully decorated and showed that the boys had been busy as B's to accomplish such a creditable result. A piccolo and piano duet, by Messrs. G. R. Matthey and D. S. Christie, opened the exercises and was excellently rendered, as was also the violin solo by Mr. W. H. Reed, both parties being liberally applauded. Miss Carrie Waterbury gave two selected readings, which was well received by the audience. Mr. Chas. H. Little gave several humorous recitations and brought down the house. A vocal solo, "The Return," was finely rendered by Miss Ida C. Terhune. Messrs. Christie and Craig then gave a very pleasing baritone and piano duet. A quartette, consisting of Messrs. Kingsland, Lynch, Cole and Adams, gave a few of their selections in fine style and were roundly applauded. The tenor solo, "Simon the Cellarer," by Mr. J. A. Lynch, was also well received. Mr. J. W. Fitts gave a baritone solo, "The Village Blacksmith," and received an ovation of applause. Miss Terhune and Mr. Lynch gave a vocal duet, which was well rendered. Mr. Arthur Rose, who so ably filled the bill as Pianist, concluded the exercises with a piano solo. The floor was then speedily cleared for dancing, which to the music of Leibold's 12th Regiment Band, was indulged in until after 2 A. M. The Order of Dancing, furnished by the Messrs. Appleton, were exceedingly neat and tasty. Co. B is to be congratulated on the success of its entertainment, which was a credit to all concerned. Major-General Alex. Shaler and staff were among the prominent guests.

Capt. Horace Moody, Co. K, 12th New York, has resigned. The cares of business and the taking to himself of a partner in his joys and sorrows, on Feb. 6 last, has necessitated the captain's retirement from the service.

Col. T. V. Tuttle's resignation has been forwarded, favorably endorsed by his brigade and division commanders.

The 3d Battery, Capt. Baughn, have asked authority to adopt a scarlet coat, with three rows of buttons in front, as their full dress uniform.

The 13th had a battalion drill, under Lieut.-Col. Gates, on the 24th February.

W. Wheeler de Forest, secretary of the Amateur Rifle Club of N. Y. City, and one of the best of the Creedmore rifle shots, has been appointed captain and inspector of rifle practice on the staff of Col. James H. Jones, 12th Regiment. With Van Heusen, Paulding, Doan, Eagle, and De Forest, the 12th has the nucleus of a winning team at the Creedmore meeting of 1884.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. H. Brownell, commanding 4th Brigade, in a letter to Gen. Horatio C. King, secretary of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, which it is stated will hold its next meeting in Brooklyn, has placed at the disposal of the local Executive Committee the brigade headquarters rooms, at 49 Court street, for its meetings previous to and during the proposed reunion. Gen. Brownell has also tendered the services of the 4th Brigade as an escort to the Society, subject to such arrangements as may be determined upon by the committee. These arrangements have been accepted.

The Veterans of the 2d New York Heavy Artillery held their third annual reunion at Oneida on Friday. More than fifty members, representing ten companies, were present.

The 38th Separate Company of Oswego held their annual masquerade, on Friday, Feb. 22, in an enjoyable manner.

Company C, 23d Regiment, at a recent rifle contest, beat Company A by a score of 184 against 176, with teams of ten men each.

Company I, 23d Regiment, will be formally mustered in on Monday, March 3.

Chas. F. Stagg, of Co. I, 13th Regiment, has been commissioned 1st Lieutenant. Darwin E. Hedrich has been commissioned 2d Lieutenant.

Co. I, 12th New York, are making active preparations for their drill and reception in March next. The attendance at company drill is good, and gun and manual duties of sentinels are thoroughly practiced. Lieut. D. E. Appleton, who is in command, proves himself a good and pains-taking officer. The visitors from New Jersey, who will be the guests of Co. I in April, will evidently not have things all their own way.

Brig. Gen. John C. Graves, of the 8th Brigade, sent in his resignation, February 24. His friends say he resigned on account of the slights put upon him by the higher officers. When Major Gen. Rogers was elected Congressman, Graves thought the command should be transferred to him, but this Rogers refused to do. Gen. Graves has grievances also against other officers.

The 8th Regiment books were inspected by Gen. Briggs on Wednesday, Feb. 27. Quartermaster Wentworth was complimented on the excellent system under which he keeps the records of his department.

The 3d Battery fired minute guns from Fort Greene during the De Long funeral.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO.

The 1st Regiment, O. N. G., 300 men; Battery B, O. N. G., 40 men, and about 150 men of the Veteran Regiment rendered valuable services at Cincinnati during the late flood, by assisting in keeping order, protecting property, and rescuing flood sufferers. Adj. Gen. Finley lately made a visit to Cleveland to smooth the troubles in the Fifth, O. N. G.

Gen. Finley has just made a special report to the Governor. It says the strength of the O. N. G., Nov. 15, 1883, the close of the last fiscal year, was 5,875 officers and enlisted men. There are at present 59 distinct company organizations and 11 regiments. During the year 1883 there were 21 separate encampments held in the State at the expense of \$41,870 37. The Adjutant General suggests as a substitute for the separate encampments of regiments that the troops be formed in three brigades for encampment purposes; that the command of each brigade devolve upon the senior officer present for duty; that the Quartermaster General of the State be charged with the duty of providing transportation for the troops to and from such camp, and also that he contract for and provide subsistence and all other things necessary for the troops whilst thus encamped. The Adjutant General argues that the expense to the State will be very much reduced by the proposed arrangement; that a greater rivalry would be stimulated by the encampment of such large bodies, and the officers would be given an insight into the manner in which troops are organized in large forces for action in time of war.

VERMONT.

Major A. D. Tenney, 1st Regiment, who has lately resigned, has been honorably discharged. He was actively connected with the National Guard for fifteen years.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The new 1st Regiment Armory, at Philadelphia, was dedicated on Friday evening, Feb. 23, with imposing ceremonies.

The "Illustrated Nautical Polyglot," published by J. C. Coxe, New York, contains engravings of every rig of vessel that sails the sea. It has also alphabetical and numerical descriptions of all the various parts, such as masts, sails, yards, spars, etc., in six languages—namely, English, Spanish, Italian, Scandinavian, German and French. It is a work that many people will find to be of immense practical value.

THE ENGINES OF THE CHICAGO.

Quoting from the criticism in the New York Herald on the engines of the Chicago, the London Engineer says:

Of course we have been called hard names by some persons in the United States for presuming to criticize American inventions; but we certainly have said nothing as bad as the Herald has said. In dealing with the question we have pointed out defects in the designs of the Chicago and her machinery, without imputing motives of any kind. It is gratifying to find that wise counsels prevail; and that experimental engines will not be put into the new ship. We do not know why American engineers should be ashamed to take a lesson from their English brethren. We can only account, however, for the designs of the Chicago's engines on the hypothesis that it was held to be absolutely necessary to produce machinery of an entirely novel type, and that no matter how good anything might be, it must not be adopted if it was used by English engineers. No system more absurd, or more likely to end in disappointment, could be adopted.

The truth is that American engineers have no experience worth naming in the construction or design of ironclads or screw engines. In this there is nothing of which they need be ashamed. Their country has elected not to have a navy, consequently engineers and ship-builders have turned their attention in a different direction. It has also elected not to have a mercantile marine worth naming; and for this reason Americans capable of designing and building a good large compound engine may be counted on the fingers of one hand. It is doubtful, indeed, if they exist at all; if they do, then they have been trained in this country. On the other hand, and as we have already said, no engineers in the world can compete with Americans in the design and construction of river steamers of all kinds. The United States do not lack talented men, but all the talent in the world will not produce a successful man-of-war, unless it is backed up by experience. All the men-of-war which have been designed in the United States, from the Monitor down to the Wampanoag, have supplied evidence of the possession of talent—or even genius—by their designers; but they have also illustrated, in the most forcible way, a lack of that knowledge which can only be obtained by experience. Thus, for example, in one case an engineer holding that plenty of surface ought to be put in a bearing, made the brasses of a screw shaft five feet long in one piece. The intention was admirable; the theory perfect; the practical result disastrous, for reasons which will be obvious to every experienced marine engineer without a word of explanation. It is simply impossible for American engineers to build a thoroughly satisfactory man-of-war without copying English practice. It can no more be done than we could build a great river steamer which could cross a prairie on the dew—to use an American figure of speech—without copying Brother Jonathan. The thing cannot be done, and American engineers need not feel ashamed that they do not possess an education which they have had no opportunity of acquiring. On the contrary, they should be thankful that they can enjoy the fruits of our dearly bought experience for next to nothing. They need not even thank us for them.

SOME POKER STORIES.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

"Yes," said the Colorado statesman, looking down on the Senate, "there is Tom Bowen, the best poker player in Colorado—one of the best in the world. You see his cold, changeless face; he's got a poker face. He always has a good poker hand, too. At least, you think he has. Lots of nerve. They say of him out in Denver that when he wanted four jacks once at poker, and had but three, he quietly dropped his fourth card, and substituted his photograph. He played it for a jack, too. I guess that was well on toward morning. Bowen has quite a poker income. He's like Pinback of Louisiana. I asked a man about him the other day. 'Doing well,' the man said. 'What's his income?' I asked. 'About \$30,000,' he replied. 'But he only gets \$5,000 as collector of the port.' 'Yes,' he said; 'but his poker income is fifteen or twenty thousand a year. His official income gives him stakes.'"

(From the Bismarck Tribune.)

In playing a game of seven up with a young lady from St. Paul, a wicked Bismarcker told her that every time she held the jack of trumps, it was a sure sign that her lover was thinking of her. Then the impudent find watched her face at each deal, and every time she blushed and looked pleased, led out and caught her jack.

A DESPATCH from London says that a recent report sent from Berlin to the Paris Morning News that naturalized German-Americans who return to Germany are subjected to military duty is pronounced to be absolutely untrue. It is pointed out that it has been a long time since the United States Government has had cause to complain of such treatment, which would be a violation of treaties.

MILITARY ORDER LOYAL LEGION.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, held February 6, Commodore J. C. DeKraft, U. S. N., Lieut. J. R. Thompson, U. S. V., General E. A. Corman, U. S. V., General G. W. Clarke, U. S. V., and Mr. J. B. Barnside, were elected members of the order. At a meeting to be held on Wednesday evening next, March 6, the applications for membership will be acted upon: Col. P. B. Plumb, U. S. V., Colonel O. L. King, U. S. A., Major A. H. Pettibone, U. S. V., Captain F. W. Mitchell, U. S. V., Capt. W. Howard, U. S. A., Commodore S. P. Quackenbush, U. S. Navy and Capt. W. E. Griffith, U. S. V. The total membership of the Commandery, February 9, 1884, was 227. General Sawtelle, Colonel Sheridan and Volkmann, and Chief Engineer Baker, U. S. N., have been transferred to it recently from other commanderies.

At a stated meeting of the California Commandery held at San Francisco, February 6, the following were elected companions of the order: Colonel August V. Kautz, 8th Infantry, Bvt. Major Gen. U. S. A., Colonel Washington Sawell, Bvt. Major Gen. U. S. A., retired, Colonel Granville O. Haller, U. S. A., retired, Lieut. Col. John Moore, Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Major John W. Williams, Surgeon U. S. A., Major William Hawley, U. S. A., retired, Capt. William L. Harkin, 1st Artillery, Bvt. Major U. S. A., Capt. Wm. McK. Dunn, 2d Artillery, Bvt. Major U. S. A., Capt. Camille C. Carr, 1st U. S. Cavalry, Capt. Edwin F. Gardner, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., First Lieut. John H. Smith, Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., retired, First Lieut. Thomas Garvey,

1st U. S. Cavalry, First Lieut. Gordon Winslow, 8th U. S. Inf., General Patrick E. Conner, U. S. V., Major Jonathan Clark, Surgeon U. S. V., Captain Medore Crawford, Asst. Quartermaster U. S. V., Captain Parish B. Johnson, Asst. Quartermaster U. S. V., Captain Guy E. Grosse, U. S. V., Captain Elbridge L. Hawk, U. S. V., Captain Elijah B. Merriman, U. S. V., First Lieut. Joseph W. Morer, U. S. V., First Lieut. Wm. F. B. Schindler, U. S. V., First Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, 1st U. S. Artillery, First Lieut. Medore Crawford, Jr., 2d Artillery, U. S. A., General J. D. Bingham, U. S. A., has been transferred to this commandery from Philadelphia.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Exceptions having been taken to our recent definition of par. 189, Inf. Tactics, we submitted to the Adjutant-General of the Army the question as to whether the guide of a company drilling singly and marching in line should hold his musket habitually at carry within the meaning of par. 189 of the Tactics. He has, under date of Feb. 14, 1884, decided as follows: It is the practice for the guide, under the circumstances cited, to remain at a "carry." This practice is understood to have resulted from the personal instruction of the author of the tactics, and it is held to be correct. The guide is better able to maintain the length and cadence of the step, and the direction of the march—all important duties—with the musket at the carry than in any other position.

N. C. O. asks: Is there any rank in the Army which can be assimilated with that of warrant officer in the Navy. Is a warrant officer entitled to a salute and to be addressed as Sir and does he associate with the Comd'g officers does a petty officer in the Navy rank the same as a N. C. O. in the Army. Ans.—Warrant officers in the Navy have no assimilated rank; therefore they have none with the officers of the Army. 2. Warrant officers are entitled to a salute from his juniors of the same grade. No other officers have to salute him. He is entitled to be addressed as Sir, or Mister. All warrant officers mess together, and have apartments distinct from other officers on ship board. There is no assimilated rank between petty officers of the Navy and N. C. O's. of the Army. Orderly Sergeants of Marines rank next after Masters at arms all other sergeants with gunners mates, Corporals rank with captains of the afterguard, the non-commissioned officers of the Army of those grades may be regarded as having assimilated rank with the petty officers above named, in the same manner as the non-commissioned officers of marines.

F. B. asks: When will there be vacancies among the cadets at large, at the Naval Academy, and how many vacancies? When will there be a vacancy from this district? (Essex county, New Jersey.) Ans.—1. Montclair is in the 6th New Jersey District. 2. There will be a vacancy in June 1885. There are three or four vacancies at large.

MILES asks: If the command "cease firing" was given from or after fire kneeling, would it not be proper under Sec. 106 (a general rule) to load if unloaded and rise and come to a carry? Ans.—The tactics provide distinctly in order to cause the Squad to rise the command to that effect is necessary (par. 110). If it ever intended to have the men rise at any other command this provision would not have been made.

R. L. C. asks: "What is the pay of a First or Second Lieutenant of foot Artillery?" Ans.—First Lieutenant, \$1500 a year; Second Lieutenant \$1400 a year, subject to a certain increase after 5, 10, 15 and 20 years' service.

C.—Capt. J. L. Price, 7th Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., 200 Hudson St., N. Y. City, is corresponding secretary of the National Guard Assoc. of the U. S.

M. D. asks: How long the present "Naval Medical Examining Board," will remain in session at the Philadelphia Naval Asylum. Ans.—The Board will probably remain in session for four or five months.

G. W. asks: When will there be a vacancy in the 10th Congressional district at Annapolis? 2. What articles in the book of study while preparing for the Naval Academy examination? Ans.—1. There will not be a vacancy in regular course, at the Naval Academy from the 10th Dist. of New York until 1889. Any good arithmetic will answer. Candidates must also know something of algebra. (Ray's Higher Algebra.)

R. H. asks: 1. Is there a vacancy in the Naval Academy from the 9th Mass. Dis? 2nd. Is there a vacancy at large? What is the artillery school and what is its object? Ans.—1. There will not be a vacancy at the Naval Academy from the 9th Dist. Mass. in regular course, until 1889. 2. There are three or four vacancies at large. 3. The Artillery school at Fort Monroe is where officers of the Army are instructed in all that relates to artillery, especially in the art of firing heavy ordnance.

COMPANIES D and E ask: 1. A company being in march with pieces at right shoulder, at the command halt where should the carry commence? 2. At the command fours left, rear companies left front into line, do the companies executing the fours left throw out guides? 3. Which way do these companies dress? Ans.—1. The Lieut.-Genl., Comd'g the U. S. Army, has decided, Nov. 20, as follows: Under Par. 119, the men should halt and bring the pieces to a carry immediately after the foot in rear is brought by the side of the foot in front. 2. No. 3. All dress to the right. See Par. 426.

S. L. A. asks: "Under what conditions may an enlisted man of the U. S. Army obtain a commission by way of examination?" Ans.—As you are at a military post and have access to the Army Regulations of 1881, read Article 6, on page 11, from par. 23 to par. 35 inclusive, and you will find full information on the subject. A good English education is one of the pre-requisites.

M. M. asks: "Which is the smallest gold coin of the U. S. in circulation since January, 1879?" Ans.—The gold dollar. The coinage report for the month of January, 1884, shows the following coinage of different gold pieces: Double Eagles, 85,030 pieces, value \$1,600,600; Eagles, 30 pieces, value \$300; Half Eagles, 30 pieces, value \$150; Three Dollars, 30 pieces, value \$90; Quarter Eagles, 30 pieces, value \$75; Dollars, 30 pieces, value \$30; total gold, 85,180 pieces, value \$1,661,245.

DOUBTFUL asks: Is not a retired officer entitled (by law of Congress) to wear the uniform of his highest rank either in regular or volunteer service? Ans.—Sec. 1285, Rev. Stat., says: "Officers retired from active service shall be entitled to wear the uniform of the rank on which they may be retired." The section is repeated in par. 108, Army Regulations of 1881.

C. D.—The case you mention would not be affected at all by Mr. Steele's bill, H. R. 4393, on desertions, referred to in JOURNAL of Feb. 9, p. 570.

SOLDIER asks: How can a cavalry soldier load his carbine according to par. 453, Cavalry Tactics, when mounted with the muzzle of the piece in front of the left shoulder? Ans.—The only way is as follows: The carbine being held in place by the sling-belt, and resting on left forearm, the breech-block is thrown open and the cartridge inserted with the right hand.

S. C. M. A. asks: 1. Are privates, in the line of file closers, file closers with the duties prescribed in par. 176, Tactics? 2. Are privates in the line of file closers governed by the restrictions of par. 189? Ans.—1. Not unless they are detailed as acting non-commissioned officers. If they are simply put there because they cannot be placed in ranks they march there and conform to the movements on the principle of what is laid down for the field music when in the same position. 2. Uniformity would require all the men in the line of file closers armed with muskets to execute the manual alike. It depends, however, on the judgment of the captain.

P. D.—With reference to answer to you in JOURNAL of Feb. 2, Col. Henry desires us to say: 1. The corporal says: "Advance officer of the day, to be recognized," or "Advance officer of the day, and give the countersign;" and then, if satisfactory, "Turn out the guard officer of the day." 2. The guard being already paraded at retreat, No. 1 exclaims: "Retreat!" or "Off to arms!" guard officer of the day. He does not say, turn out the guard, it already being turned out.

A CORRESPONDENT asks: 1. At the command (1) "by the left flank (2) march," do you give the second command when the left foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the right toe, and step off with the left foot? 2. Being in "double ranks," how is the rear rank to avoid bruising the arms of the men in the front rank

when executing the "load," "reverse," "secure," and "rest on arms?" 3. Is there any difference in the distance between the ranks when executing the manual of arms and at any other time, except when at "double time" and on "rough ground?" 4. Squad firing kneeling, do the rear rank raise their pieces to a "vertical position" at the command "left oblique," and through what intervals do they fire? 5. When firing kneeling, is it permissible to give the command to "fire by file?" 6. At the command "cease firing" after the men load do they remain kneeling or rise? 7. Is it permissible to give the command "carry arms" and cause the squad to rise by that command? 8. When firing to the "left oblique" how high should the lower hand be raised by the rear rank when they bring the pieces to a "vertical position?" 9. In the oblique firing are the eyes and head both turned? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. By being careful. In the loading the front rank making a half face to the right leaves plenty of room between files for the muskets of the rear rank men to pass through without bruising anybody. 3. Yes; when at rear open order. 4. They must raise the pieces in order to avoid hitting the heads of the front rank men. They fire through the same intervals as when standing. See par. 110, Tactics. 5. Yes. Why not? The object in firing kneeling is the same as when standing—to hit as many enemies as possible. 6. Par. 110 says: "To rise the instructor commands, squad rise." 7. No. See answer No. 6. 8. We cannot specify any particular height. Use common sense, consider the object of the movement—to clear the heads of the men in front—and see that the men preserve uniformity. In firing kneeling you intend to hit a certain object. If this requires turning of heads, turn them by all means.

ESQUIRE asks: A vacancy occurs in a company for 2d sergeant: Is the company obliged to elect the 3d sergeant to fill the vacancy, or does he become 2d sergeant by reason of such vacancy, or can any one be elected to fill that position? Ans.—"1st sergeant" is a distinct grade. The other sergeants rank as 3d, 3d, etc., according to date of warrant, and this principle applies to all the non-commissioned officers within their different grades. If a sergeant steps out, the next in rank of the same grade steps into his place. The company can elect any one to the position of sergeant, but he must take his place at the foot of the list; he cannot jump over the heads of older sergeants any more than a captain elected in place of the senior officer of that grade could take the right of the line.

A. S. K. asks: 1. Can a soldier having volunteer discharge aggregating 11 months 25 days locate on Government land without having to live on it himself? 2. Can I have the land located by my parents in my absence? 3. Some officers of the day require No. 2, when passed by the details marching on guard mount, and by the old guard marching off under command of a non-commissioned officer to salute by a present in either case; others require him to face to the front at attention, which is right, and is it right to salute the band in the same manner? Ans.—1. No. 2. No. 3. Neither is right. No salutes are prescribed under the circumstances. You can do nothing in the matter, however, if the officer of the day orders you to do as you state, and the post commander permits an irregularity of this kind, it is up to the guard duty was regulated so as to be done uniformly at all posts.

P. B. S. asks the stations of Battery F, 4th Art., since the war, Ans.—Washington, Alexandria, Fort Monroe, Raleigh, Fort Monroe, Fort Pott, Fort Washington, Fort Maguery, Fredrick, S. F.; Alcatraz Island, Stika, Point San Jose; in the field, Aug. 12, 1876, to Jan. 13, 1877; Point San Jose, Fort Canby, Fort Warren, and Fort Snelling, Minn., where it now is.

STATIONS OF TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

1st Cavalry—Hqrs., Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. Ter.

Col. Cavalier Grover, comd'g; Lieut. Col. J. W. Forsyth, on d. a. at Chicago; Major J. Green, Boise Bks., I. T.; Major Geo. G. Hunt, Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; Maj. G. B. Sanford, Fredrick, S. F., Cal.

C. G. H. L., Fort Walla Walla. A. Fort Bidwell, Cal.

D. Ft. Lapwai, Idaho Ter. B. Ft. Coeur d'Alene, I. T.

E. Boise Barracks, Idaho T. F. Fort Spokane, W. T.

I, M, Fredrick, Cal. K. Ft. Klamath, Ore.

2d Cavalry—Hqrs., Ft. Custer, M. T.

Col. J. P. Hatch, comd'g; Lt.-Col. A. J. Alexander, Ft. Custer, M. T., on d. a.; Maj. J. S. Brislin, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; Maj. E. M. Baker, Ft. Custer, M. T.; Major D. S. Gordon, Ft. Ellis, M. T. A. B. K. * Fort Maguier, M. T. D. Fort Ellis, M. T.

F. G. H. I. L. Ft. Custer, M. T. C. M. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

E. Fort Keogh, M. T. * Temporarily at Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

3d Cavalry—Hqrs., Whipple Bks., A. T.

Col. A. G. Brackett, d. s., Jefferson Bks. St. Louis, Mo.; Lieut. Col. D. R. Clendenen, Whipple Bks. A. T., comd'g; Major C. H. Carlton, Fort Lowell, A. T.; Major S. B. M. Young, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; Major G. A. Parington, Fort Thomas, A. T.

A. C. G. L. Fort Thomas, A. T. K. Fort Verde, A. T.

D. E. F. Fort Grant, A. T. M. Fort Bowie, A. T.

I. Fort Apache, A. T. H. Whipple Bks. A. T.

B. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

4th Cavalry—Hqrs., Fort Bayard, N. M.

Col. W. B. Royall, commanding; Lieut. Col. G. A. Forsyth, Fort Cummings, N. M.; Major J. K. Mizner, Fort Craig, N. M.; Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major E. B. Beaumont, Fort Bayard, N. M.

A. K. Fort Wingate, N. M. C. G. Fort Cummings, N. M.

B. D. I. Fort Stanton, N. M. F. H. Fort Bayard, N. M.

E. M. Fort Craig, N. M. L. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

5th Cavalry—Hqrs., Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Col. W. Merritt, on d. s., West Point; Lieut.-Col. C. E. Compton, Fort McKinney, Wyo.; Maj. J. J. Upham, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Major E. V. Sumner, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; Major L. H. Carpenter, Fort Robinson, Neb.

B. D. K. Fort Niobrara, Neb. C. E. I. L. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

A. G. Fort Washack, Wy. T. F. H. M. Fort Robinson, Neb.

6th Cavalry—Hqrs., Ft. Lovell, A. T.

Col. E. A. Carr, commanding; Lieut.-Col. A. P. Morrow, Fort Huachuca, A. T.; Major A. K. Arnold, Whipple Bks., A. T.; Major J. Biddle, Fort McDowell, A. T.; Major D. Perry, Fort Bowie, A. T.

A. B. F. Fort Apache, A. T. H. I. L. Fort Huachuca, A. T.

D. Fort Grant, A. T. C. G. Fort McDowell, A. T.

M. Fort Bowie, A. T. E. K. Fort Lowell, A. T.

7th Cavalry—Hqrs., Ft. Meade, D. T.

Col. S. D. Sturgis, on d. s., Gov. Soldiers' Home; Lieut.-Col. J. G. Tilford, Fort Meade, D. T., comd'g; Major L. Merrill, Fort Yates, D. T., on leave; Major E. Ball, on sick leave; Major J. E. Tourtellotte, on leave.

A. C. E. H. K. M. Fort Meade. I. Fort Totten, D. T.

B. D. Fort Yates, D. T. L. Fort Buford, D. T.

F. Fort Buford, D. T. G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

8th Cavalry—Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex.

Colonel Elmer Otis, comd'g; Lieut. Col. N. B. Switzer, San Antonio, Tex.; Major R. F. Bernard, Fort Clark, Tex.; Major J. A. Wilcox, Jefferson Bks. Mo.; Maj. S. S. Sumner, San Antonio, Tex.

D. R. F. G. K. L. Fort Clark. A. Fort McIntosh, Tex.

B. Fort Ringgold, Tex. I. Fort Brown, Tex.

C. H. San Antonio, Tex. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

9th Cavalry—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.

Col. E. Hatch, Ft. Riley, Kas., comd'g; Lt.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley, Fort Lyon, Colo.; Maj. Guy V. Henry, Fort Sill, I. T.; Maj. F. B. Dewees, Ft. Reno, I. T.; Major F. W. Bantzen, Ft. Riley, Kas.

A. Fort Elliott, Tex. B. Fort Hayes, Kas.

C. G. Fort Sill, I. T. K. Fort Supply, I. T.

D. H. L. M. Fort Riley, Kas. F. I. Fort Reno, I. T.

E. Fort Lyon, Col.

10th Cavalry—Hdgrs., Ft. Davis, Tex.

Col. B. H. Gerson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, Fort Stockton, Tex.; Major A. Mills, Ft. Davis, Tex.; Major C. B. McJellan, Fort Concho, Tex.; Major F. Van Vleet, Fort Davis, Tex.

A. B. C. D. H. I. K. M, Fort Davis, Tex. G. L. Ft. Stockton, Tex. E. F. Fort Concho, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

1st Artillery—Hdgrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Col. G. P. Andrews, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Piper, on "delay;" Major H. T. Frank, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Major A. M. Randol, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; Major John I. Rodgers, Fort Canby, W. T.

A. D. Alcatraz Island, Cal. E. Vanover Bks. Wash. T.
B. C. Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. G. Fort Monroe, Va.
H. I. Presidio, Cal. M. Fort Mason, Cal.
I. L. Fort Canby, W. T.

2d Artillery—Hdgrs., Wash. Bks., Washington, D. C.

Col. R. B. Ayres, comdg.; Lieut. Col. L. L. Langdon, Fort Henry, Md.; Major S. S. Elder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major F. L. Guenther, Newport Bks. Ky.; Major C. B. Throckmorton, Washington Bks. D. C.

A. B. C. D. H. Wash. Bks. F. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
E. Little Rock Bks. Ark. I. L. M. Fort McHenry, Md.
G. Newport Bks. Ky. H. Fort Monroe, Va.

3d Artillery—Hdgrs., St. Augustine, Fla.

Col. H. G. Gibson, comdg.; Lieut. Col. J. C. Tidball, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major H. Loder, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major R. N. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Major E. C. Bainbridge, Little Rock Bks. Ark.

A. Fort Monroe, Va. H. M. Jackson Bks. La.
B. C. Little Rock Bks. Ark. E. K. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
D. G. St. Augustine, Fla. F. San Antonio, Tex.
I. L. M. Vernon Bks. Ala.

4th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Col. C. L. Best, Fort Adams, R. I., comdg.; Lt. Col. John M. Cullen, Fort Warren, Mass.; Major L. L. Livingston, Fort Monroe, Va.; Major W. M. Graham, Fort Preble, Me.; Major A. C. M. Pennington, Fort Trumbull, Connecticut.

A. C. Fort Trumbull, Conn. I. Fort Monroe, Va.
B. D. E. G. L. Ft. Adams, R. I. F. Fort Snelling, Minn.
H. K. Fort Warren, Mass. M. Fort Preble, Me.

5th Artillery—Hdgrs., Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Col. J. Hamilton, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. W. Closson, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; Major R. H. Jackson, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.; Major A. C. Wildrick, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.; Major M. P. Miller, on d. s. at West Point.

A. G. H. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. C. Fort Monroe, Va.
B. F. L. M. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. D. Fort Omaha, Neb.
E. K. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Engineer Battalion.

Lieut. Col. H. L. Abbot, Willet's Point, N. Y. H., comdg. A.
B. C. D. Willet's Point, N. Y. H. E. West Point, N. Y.

INFANTRY.

1st Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Grant, A. T.

Col. W. R. Shafter, on d. s., New York City, Supt. G. R. S.; Lieut. Colonel Chas. G. Bartlett, comdg.; Maj. Ed. Collins, Fort Apache, A. T.

A. Fort Grant, A. T. G. Fort Mojave, A. T.
B. Fort Verde, A. T. D. Fort McDowell, A. T.
C. Fort Bowie, A. T. H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
I. Fort Lowell, A. T. K. Whipple Bks. A. T.
B. Fort Apache, A. T. C. Fort Huachuca, A. T.

2d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Cair d'Alene, Idaho T.

Col. P. Wheaton, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. C. Merriam, Fort Spokane, W. T.; Major L. Smith, Fort Lspwal, I. T.

D. E. F. I. K. Ft. Cair d'Alene. A. C. G. H. Fort Spokane, W. T.
B. Fort Lapwai, I. T.

3d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Shaw, M. T.

Col. J. R. Brooke, comdg.; Lieut. Col. G. Gibson, Fort Missoula, M. T.; Major W. H. Jordan, Fort Missoula, M. T.

A. G. H. K. Fort Shaw, M. T. C. E. Fort Ellis, M. T.
B. D. Ft. Fort Missoula, M. T.

4th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Omaha, Neb.

Col. W. P. Carlin, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. C. Mason, Omaha, Neb.; Major L. D. De Russy, Fort Omaha, Neb.

A. Fort Leavenworth, Kas. C. Fort Robinson, Neb.
B. D. E. G. I. K. Fort Omaha, Neb. F. H. Fort Niobrara, Neb.

5th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Keogh, M. T.

Col. J. D. Wilkins, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. A. Cochran, Fort Keogh, Montana; Major Simon Snyder, Fort Keogh, Montana.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. Ft. Keogh. I. K. Fort Custer, M. T.

6th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Douglas, Utah.

Colonel A. McD. McCook, comdg.; Lieut. Col. N. W. Osborne, David's Island, N. Y. H.; Major E. G. Bush, Fort Douglas, Utah.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Douglas.

7th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Laramie, W. T.

Col. J. Gibbon, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. L. Chipman, Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; Major A. T. Smith, Omaha, Neb.

A. C. D. F. H. I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.
B. E. G. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.

8th Infantry—Hdgrs., Angel Island, Cal.

Col. A. V. Kautz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. M. Bryant, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; Major A. S. Burt, Fort Bidwell, Cal.

A. San Diego Bks. Cal. F. Fort Gaston, Cal.
G. I. Benicia Bks. Cal. C. Fort Halleck, Nev.
D. E. H. Angel Island, Cal. F. Fort Bidwell, Cal.
K. Fort McDermitt, Nev.

9th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Col. J. S. Mason, on leave; Lt. Col. T. M. Anderson, Fort Bridger, Wyo.; Major W. T. Gentry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

A. D. E. F. H. I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.
B. C. G. Fort Bridger, Wyo. K. Fort McKinney, Wyo. T.

10th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wayne, Mich.

Col. H. B. Clitz, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. R. Mizner, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Major H. S. Hawkins, Fort Wayne, Mich.

A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich. C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.
B. I. Fort Brady, Mich. F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.

11th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sully, D. T.

Col. R. I. Dodge, comdg.; Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, Columbus Barracks, O.; Major David Krause, Fort Sully, D. T.

D. E. K. Fort Sully, D. T. C. H. Fort Buford, D. T.
F. G. Poplar Creek Agency, M. T. A. I. Fort Bennett, D. T.
G. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

12th Infantry—Hdgrs., Madison Barracks, N. Y.

Col. O. B. Willcox, comdg.; Lt. Col. R. S. La Motte, Plattsburgh Bks. N. Y.; Maj. W. H. Penrose, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.

A. B. C. D. E. G. Madison Bks. N. Y. H. I. Plattsburgh Bks. N. Y.

13th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Wingate, N. M.

Col. L. P. Bradley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. R. K. A. Crofton, Fort Wingate, N. M.; Major J. J. Van Horn, Fort Stanton, N. M.

A. B. Fort Cummings, N. M. D. F. G. H. I. Fort Wingate.
C. E. Fort Stanton, N. M.

14th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Sidney, Neb.

Col. L. C. Hunt, absent sick; Lieut. Col. H. Douglass, Uncompahgre, Col.; Major W. F. Drum, Fort Sidney, Neb.

A. B. C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb. F. Fort D. A. Russell.
D. F. G. H. Uncompahgre, Col. I. Fort Buford, Wyo.

15th Infantry—Hdgrs., Fort Buford, D. T.

Col. J. N. G. Whistler, Fort Buford, D. T., comdg.; Lieut. Col. P. T. Swaine, Fort Randall, D. T.; Major G. M. Brayton, Fort Pembina, D. T.

A. C. D. H. Fort Randall, D. T. G. K. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.
B. I. Fort Pembina, D. T. E. F. Fort Buford, D. T.

16th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Concho, Tex.

Colonel M. M. Blunt, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. L. Hough, Fort Concho, Tex.; Major Horace Jewett, Fort Stockton, Tex.

A. B. C. H. Fort Concho, Tex. G. San Antonio, Tex.
D. E. Fort McIntosh, Tex. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.
F. Fort Stockton, Tex.

17th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Yates, D. T.

Col. C. C. Gilbert, comdg.; Lieut. Col. O. H. Moore, Fort Yates, D. T.; Major J. S. Conrad, Fort Totten, D. T., on sick leave.

B. D. H. Fort Yates, D. T. E. K. Fort Custer, M. T.
C. Fort Totten, D. T. F. I. Fort Sisseton, D. T.
A. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

18th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.

Col. T. H. Rager, Helena, Mont.; Lieut. Col. J. J. Coppinger, Fort Assiniboine, M. T.; Major J. S. Poland, on d. s., Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

A. B. C. D. E. F. H. K. G. I. Fort Maginnis, M. T.
Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

19th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Clark, Tex.

Col. C. H. Smith, comdg.; Lieut. Col. Z. R. Billas, Fort Clark, Tex.; Major R. H. Olley, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

B. C. D. E. F. K. Ft. Clark, Tex. A. H. I. Fort Ringgold, Tex.
G. Fort Brown, Tex.

20th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

Col. E. S. Otis, comdg.; Lieut. Col. C. R. Layton, Fort Hays, Kas.; Major John C. Bates, Fort Gibson, I. T.

C. D. Fort Reno, I. T. A. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
E. K. Fort Gibson, I. T. F. G. Fort Hays, Kan.
H. Fort Supply, I. T. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.

21st Infantry—Hdgrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. T.

Col. H. A. Morrow, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. Chambers, Fort Townsend, W. T.; Major E. P. Pearson, Fort Klamath, Ore., on leave.

A. Boise Bks. Idaho T. C. Fort Klamath, Ore.
B. D. Ft. Townsend, W. T. E. F. G. H. I. K. Vancouver Barracks

22d Infantry—Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.

Col. D. S. Stanley, comdg.; Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, Fort Lyon, Colo., on leave; Major R. H. Hall, Fort Lewis, Colo.

E. Fort Marcy, N. M. A. B. D. G. H. K. E. Ft. Lewis, Colo.
C. F. I. Fort Lyon, Colo.

23d Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Union, N. M.

Col. H. M. Black, comdg.; Lieut. Col. H. M. Lazelle, on d. s. Dept. California; Major J. S. Fletcher, Fort Bliss, Tex.

A. B. D. E. I. Fort Union, N. M. F. Fort Craig, N. M.
C. G. Fort Bliss, Tex. H. K. Ft. Bayard, N. M.

24th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Supply, Ind. T.

Col. J. H. Potter, comdg.; Lt. Col. J. E. Yard, Fort Supply; Major R. F. O'Beirne, Fort Elliott, Tex.

A. Fort Reno, I. T. D. G. H. Fort Supply, Ind. T.
B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex. C. E. I. K. Fort Sill, Ind. T.

25th Infantry—Hdgrs., Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Col. G. L. Andrews, comdg.; Lieut. Col. D. B. Botherton, Fort Snelling, on leave; Major Fred. Meigs, Fort Hale, D. T.

B. C. F. I. Fort Snelling, Minn. E. G. Fort Hale, D. T.
A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

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Major Henry C. Wood, Adj. Gen.'s Dept., Adjutant General

DEPOTS:
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Lt. Col. N. W. Osborne, 6th Inf. Lt. Col. E. F. Townsend, 11th Inf.
Surg. A. A. Woodhull, Md. Dpt. Surg. G. H. Greenleaf, Med. Dpt.
Capt. M. E. Taylor, Asst. Surg. Capt. G. E. Penny, 6th Inf.
Capt. G. H. Cook, 4th Inf. Capt. J. C. Merrill, C. M. G.
Capt. D. Parker, 3d Inf. Capt. Chas. A. Booth, 2d Inf.
1st Lt. M. Leary, 13th Inf. Capt. M. Carter, 5th Inf.
Lt. E. L. Bailey, 4th Inf. Lt. J. A. Payne, 19th Inf.
Lt. J. McE. Hyde, 8th Inf. Lt. C. M. DeLany, 15th Inf.
1st Lt. J. W. Duncan, 21st Inf. 1st Lt. J. M. Burns, 17th Inf.
Depot Adj. Depot Adj.
On Temporary Duty. Lt. F. Taylor, 14th Inf.

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Buffalo, N. Y., 41 Franklin st... Capt. C. Benson, 25th Infantry
Charlotte, N. C., 219 W. 5th St... Capt. E. M. Hayes, 8th Cavalry
Chicago, Ill., 9 South Clark st... Capt. W. M. Miner, 22d Inf.
Cincinnati, O., 219 West 5th St... Capt. W. R. Pease, 9th Inf.
Cleveland, O., 142 Seneca st... Capt. W. M. Horne, 7th Inf.
Harrisburg, Pa., 23 1/2 No. 3d st... Capt. E. Pollock, 9th Inf.
Indianapolis, Ind., 86 North Delaware st... Capt. T. S. Kirland, 7th Inf.
Louisville, Ky., 436 J. Herson st... Capt. E. MacGowan, 12th Inf.
New York City, 129 West 8th st... 1st Lt. R. G. Armstrong, 1st Inf.
N. Y. City, 116 Broadway st... Capt. Geo. M. Randall, 24d Inf.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1228 Market st... Capt. H. H. Humphreys, 15th Inf.
Pittsburg, Pa., 255 Penn ave... Capt. T. E. Rose, 16th Infantry.
Providence, R. I., 25 N. Main st... Capt. G. M. Bascom, 13th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 112 North 9th st... Capt. Lewis Johnson, 24th Inf.
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DEPOT:
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Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cav., Ordnance Officer.
Capt. A. E. Munroe, A. Q. M. U. S. A., Post Quartermaster.
Surgeon C. E. Goddard, U. S. Army, Depot Surgeon.
Assistant Surgeon Joseph K. Corson.
Capt. C. D. Vele, 10th Cav., comdg. Co. D of 1st and A. C. S.
Lieut. J. B. Kerr, 6th Cav., comdg. Co. C of Instruction, and Post Adjutant.
Lieut. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav., comdg. Co. B of Instruction.

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Cincinnati, O., 219 W. 4th st... Capt. W. S. Ederly, 7th Cav
Detroit, Mich., 61 W. Woodbridge st... Capt. Geo. A. Drew, 3d Cav
St. Louis, Mo., 18 S. Clark st... 1st Lt. G. G. Doane, 24 Cav
St. Louis, Mo., 221 Pine st... Lieut. H. W. Spole, 8th Cav
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FOREIGN NOTES.

THE German corvette *Olga*, which arrived at Plymouth a few days ago from a cruise in the West Indies, with Prince Henry on board, sustained much damage in the recent gales, and is undergoing repairs at Devonport. Prince Henry, meanwhile, is visiting Queen Victoria at Windsor.

THE French war transport ship *Pilou* has left Toulon for China, having on board a complete military balloon equipment. The corps consists of 100 men, including a colonel, and two captains, is intended to act specially in ambushes, and is attached to the artillery. A complete photographic apparatus is attached to each car, which can turn out 100 impressions a second, and printed instantaneously, besides prismatic compasses, aneroids, thermometers, and other scientific instruments of recent invention, including the new electro-magnetic balancing bar, which prevents the balloon from gyrating, and it is expected will be the means of eventually dispensing with ballast.

THE standard of height for the French cavalry has been fixed as follows: Reserve, 1.70 to 1.75 metres; Line, 1.64 to 1.70 metres; light cavalry, 1.59 to 1.64 metres (a metre is equal to 39 inches).

THE British Admiralty have entered into a contract with Sir W. Armstrong and Co. to supply four 9 in. breech-loading gun mountings for the barbettes of the *Impérieuse* at a cost of £23,000 per set of mountings. The *Dolphin* and *Wanderer*, recently built by contract, are to be equipped with four breech-loading Armstrong guns, mounted on the Vavassour system, instead of three, as was originally intended. These vessels are to be ready for foreign service by March 28.

THE French War Minister has already drawn up a plan for the autumn manoeuvres. Two army corps, the 4th and 17th, who have their headquarters the first at Le Mans and the second at Toulon, will alone manoeuvre together. These manoeuvres are to last for 20 days, including the time necessary for concentration and what our neighbors call dislocation.

THE Italian Government made some private experiments towards the close of last year with two 16 in. thick compound armor-plates, supplied by Messrs. Cammell and Co. and Messrs. Sir John Brown and Co. of Sheffield. The 100-ton gun failed to pierce either of these plates, the shot only penetrating the plate supplied by Messrs. Brown and Co. to the depth of eight inches. These firms have now to supply two 19 in. thick plates to the Italian Government, for further experiments. The Danish Government have put off the armor plate trials ordered for last month, to enable the Creuzot Works to complete and deliver their solid-steel plate. The Danes prefer everything that is French, and even send their officers to complete their education in the French service.

THE new torpedo ship which the British Admiralty are about to build by contract is intended for the conveyance of four large seagoing torpedo-boats, and will be provided with the necessary gear for hoisting them off and on to the deck. Each will weigh from fifty to sixty tons. The torpedo-boats will be over 100 ft. in length, and will be of a thoroughly seagoing class, adapted to cruise about unattended by large vessels. They will also be capable of maintaining at sea a minimum speed of eighteen knots an hour.

IN consequence of an attempt having been made to enroll Lascars in Bombay for service with the French in Tonquin, orders have been given to the English police to prevent Lascars being shipped on board French war vessels.

A FRENCH military writer observes that the helmet has now been adopted by most of the European Powers in the infantry, while in France it is worn only by the cavalry. A good many trials have been made in France, and we have seen a battalion with a most tasty helmet, but the old ungainly shako is still retained. Going into the history of the helmet the writer thinks that it was first introduced by Marshal Saxe, who had helmets served out, garnished with bearskin, to a mixed regiment of Dragoons and Uhlans.

THE extensive works which have been for some years in progress for the defence of the Dockyard and Naval Anchorage of Bermuda are now almost completed, and they will have cost ere they are finished upwards of £465,000 borne by the Imperial Government.

THE *St. Petersburg Journal* of the 8th of February says: "The report is confirmed that all the *Mew Turcoman* tribes have agreed to recognize Russian rule. The decision is due partly to the popularity of the Governor-General of Turkestan, and the policy which he has pursued, and partly to the mediation of the Khan of Khiva, but it is attributable in an even greater degree to the gracious reception accorded to the Turcoman envoys on the occasion of the Czar's coronation."

NOTWITHSTANDING the embarrassed state of the Dutch Exchequer, the Chambers have patriotically voted the increased estimates submitted by the Minister of Marine, to enable him to reorganize the Dutch Navy. It is intended to construct new monitors of light draught for river work, numerous armored battle ships and torpedo boats, and to form a Reserve Squadron, to protect the commerce of Holland in time of war in European waters, and safeguard the interests of the country abroad, especially in the Dutch East Indies. The War Minister has also determined to remodel the Dutch Army. Amsterdam is to be surrounded by powerful forts, so as to enable the Army of Holland to make a last stand, in case the country is attacked from the land side by an overwhelming force.

FROM a lecture recently delivered by Captain Winden, we learn that a war galley, with an armor of lead, the *Santa Anna*, built in 1530, at Nice, belonged to the fleet sent by Charles V. against Tunis, to reinstate Muley Hassan on his throne. Andreas Doria commanded the expedition. The *Santa Anna* contributed considerably to this success. She carried six boarding bridges, guns, and a crew of 300 men, was provided with a chapel, a powder magazine, a reception room, and a bakery, which supplied fresh bread daily. The armor was fastened to the hull with iron bolts. A picture of this frigate may be seen amongst the frescoes of the Palace of the Hospitaliers at Rome.

COOK'S Imperial Champagne is an excellent wine in every respect. Mone. O. Girard, Chief Chemist of the Laboratoire Paris, analyzed it for Minister Noyes, U. S. Legation, and certified it to be equal in quality to the best Champagnes of France. Cook's Imperial of St. Louis cost one third less than the best Foreign Champagne. It has taken the premiums in Europe, the United States and Canada, and comparative analysis has proved it the purest, having no artificial bouquet.

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MARRIED.

MACCALL-KURTZ.—At West Philadelphia, February 13, Mr. B. F. MACCALL to MARY H., daughter of the late Colonel John D. Kurtz, Corps of Engineers U. S. Army.

WYFFER-JONES.—At St. Cornelius Chapel, Governor's Island, N. Y., February 28, by the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Gailand, MARY CAMPBELL, daughter of Colonel Roger Jones, U. S. Army, to FRED WYFFER, Esq., of New York City.

BIRTHS.

REYNOLDS.—At Washington Barracks, D. C., February 15, to the wife of Lieutenant M. C. Reynolds, 2d U. S. Artillery, a daughter.

DIED.

BATES.—On the 26th of February, at 3 P. M., at No. 9 Washington Avenue, Detroit, Mich., of enlargement of the spleen, Brevet Major KIRK BATES, Captain 1st U. S. Infantry.

BURLEIGH.—At Dresden, Saxony, January 10, Passed Assistant Surgeon DANIEL C. BURLEIGH, U. S. Navy, retired.

BUTLER.—At Portsmouth, N. H., February 23, Major GEORGE BUTLER, U. S. Marine Corps.

ESOLE.—At Crawfordsville, Indiana, Dec. 26, 1883, JOHN R. ESOLE, formerly Captain 15th Infantry.

HOLMES.—At Prescott, Arizona, Feb. 15, SAMUEL H. HOLMES, formerly 1st Lieutenant 13th U. S. Infantry.

HOWE.—At Orono, Me., February 15, ESTELLE HOWE, daughter of Lieutenant Edgar W. Howe, 17th U. S. Infantry, aged three years and three months.

HUNT.—At St. Petersburg, February 27, the Honorable W. H. HUNT, United States Minister to Russia, and formerly Secretary of the Navy.

MONTALDO.—At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Feb. 23, Professor PEDRO MONTALDO, U. S. Navy, Instructor in Spanish.



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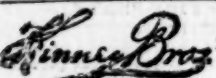
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